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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

New Style of Mailing Papers.

Our mail subscribers will hereafter find their names printed on the margin of their respective papers, instead of pencil written, as heretofore. They will also find the time for which they have paid in advance, indicated on the same label with the name. This new arrangement, we think will prove of great utility both to subscribers and publishers. It will prevent postmasters from making mistakes in delivering the papers, as the address is perfectly plain and legible. It will keep constantly in the mind of the subscriber exactly when his time is out; and prepare him to promptly renew his subscription. It answers the purpose of a receipt and saves the labor and expense of sending letters acknowledging the reception of remittances. If any mistake is made in the address, or in giving credit on the books, the little printed strip stuck on the margin of the paper will show it, when it can be corrected at once by the mail clerk. This system will also do away with the troublesome necessity of mailing clubs to one address. Hereafter, when our friends make up a club, let them send in the name of each subscriber, and the paper will be directed to each one separately.

Cook County Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of Cook County are hereby notified that a County Convention will be held at the Supervisor's room in the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the 1st day of November, 1859, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Republican party at the coming election.

The several Wards and Towns will send delegates, based upon the Republican vote in said wards and towns, as follows:

	No. Delegates.		No. Delegates.
First Ward	10	Rich	2
Second ward	11	Lyons	2
Third Ward	7	Niles	2
Fourth Ward	5	Northfield	2
Fifth Ward	12	Jefferson	2
Sixth Ward	13	New Trier	1
Seventh Ward	12	Orland	2
Eighth Ward	7	Thornton	2
Ninth Ward	5	Palatine	3
Tenth Ward	8	Barrington	2
South Chicago	1	Elk Grove	2
West Chicago	1	Schaumberg	1
Lake View	1	Wheeling	3
Evanston	2	Bremen	2
Cicero	1	Leyden	2
Proviso	2	Palos	1
Maine	2	Bloom	2
Worth	3	Hanover	2
Lake	1	Lemont	1

The primary meetings for the election of delegates will be held at each town, with the exception of Wheeling, West and South Chicago, at the usual places of holding elections, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 29th inst. The primary meetings will be held at East Wheeling at the house of Jacob Zimmer at the same hour; in West Chicago at the Volks Garten Hotel, in Holstein; and of South Chicago, at the house of S. L. Darrow, on State street, at 7½ o'clock P. M. of said 29th inst. And the primary meetings of the several wards of the city will be held on the 29th inst., from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

1st Ward—Orient House, 285 State street, corner of Van Buren. Committee—N B Judd, J C Dore, B F Downing.
2d Ward—Engine House No 1, Dearborn-st. Committee—Theo Hartmann, J P Root, Geo W Gage.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office. Committee—A H Boyden, J B Hendricks, A Garrison.
4th Ward—Armory. Committee—R H Foss, O H Salisbury, P Rohner.
5th Ward—Engine House, cor. Washington and Clinton sts. Committee—J D Ward, W J Wallis, W L Church.
6th Ward—West Market Hall. Committee—R Cleveland, Wm Windsor, G Leverenz.
7th Ward—Corner Division and North Wells sts. Committee—A C Hesing, A Harvey, E Anthony.
8th Ward—North Market Hall. Committee—J R Hugunin, Geo Schneider, J B Ackley.
9th Ward—Engine House No. 8. Committee A C Coventry, I N Arnold, H Kreismann.
10th Ward—Niemeyer's Hotel. Committee—D F Wilson, F Schilling, S Rang.

The different Ward Committees of the last general election will, after filling any vacancies in their number, call the meetings to order and act as Judges of the primary elections.

☞ The Ward Committees will make such changes in the places of holding the above meetings prior to the 25th inst. as may be deemed necessary, and give notice through the Republican papers.

CHAS. L. WILSON,
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
HORACE WHITE,
J. D. WARD,
S. P. WOODBURY,
H. WILMARTH.
Co. Central Committee.

THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

The news from Harper's Ferry, in which the insurrectionary attempt of a handful of blacks, aided by two or three white men, is related, will produce a profound sensation in all the slave-holding States. Osawatomie Brown, who seems to have been the head and front of the movement, figures not unexpectedly to us in the purposeless and senseless riot. Since the death of his son Frederick, who was shot down at his own door in Kansas, by a Missouri mob tenfold more revengeful and bloody than that which now fills Virginia with terror, and since the old man witnessed, on the same occasion, the destruction of the property that he had been a life-time in accumulating, he has been a monomaniac. He has supposed himself divinely appointed to free all American slaves by some violent and decisive movement, the nature of which we do not know that he ever revealed. Often, we are told, during the Kansas disturbances, he would retire to a secluded place at a distance from his camp, and there, to use his own words, wrestle with the Almighty for hours, to wring from Him the aid which he demanded in the accomplishment of the work to which he thought himself appointed by heavenly favor. His talk for years to his friends and intimates has been of his commission sealed with the blood of the Savior, by which he was directed in the path that he was about to follow. He has entertained no doubt that his life was to be prolonged until he could see the shackles stricken off from every slave in the land; nor has he had a doubt that by his agency, as the instrument of God, specially entrusted with the work, every bondman was to be freed. This delusion has been regarded as harmless, and since he passed out of public view, it has, we suppose, been forgotten even by his friends. That he has acted upon the murderous impulse which the violation of his own household roused within him—that his mania has overpowered his reason, and forced him into the commission of a great crime—the history of this Harper's Ferry movement is sufficient proof. We do not wonder, knowing him, from the accounts given by others, as well as we do, that he engaged in an enterprise of such criminality and folly. We are only surprised that he could have found any white man out of Slavery weak enough to have yielded to his crazy suggestions and aided him in his hair-brained attempt. He will doubtless be called upon to lay down his life in atonement for his folly; and though our conviction that he is demented, is strengthened by this recent event, we can but say that death cannot claim him too soon.

Our accounts of the affair are yet too confused and unsatisfactory to enable us to get a clear idea of the purpose of the insurrectionists, or of the means by which its accomplishment was intended. Further advices will put us in possession of all the facts, when comment will be in order. We close by calling the reader's attention to the dangers attending that form of society in which one crazy old man, aided by a half-score of ignorant slaves and a white fanatic or two, can make a combination that fills a whole State with dread and terror.

☞ There has long existed a bitter feeling of rivalry between the villages of Clinton and Lyons, in Iowa. At the late election, all the Republicans of Clinton, except 36, voted against Ellis, of Lyons, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, and for Baker, Democrat, a resident of Clinton. This exhibition of local feeling elected Baker and defeated Ellis. Thereupon the Chicago *Times* sets up a shout over the little affair as a "great Democratic victory" in a "Republican county." Nonsense!

☞ The vote of St. Paul at the late election stood as follows on Governor:

Ramsey, Republican	1296
Becker, Democrat	1570
Democratic majority	274

This is the largest vote ever polled in St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The difficulties of this road are likely soon to be adjusted. We understand that a decree was ordered to be entered by Judge Norton at Joliet on Thursday last, upon an agreed case between Gov. Matteson and the contending bondholders, conditional between the parties, and based upon the proposition before made by Gov. M., to deliver the road to the representatives of the bondholders whenever they are able to comply with their part of the contract, to wit: The payment of a certain amount of money (amounting, we believe, to upwards of $100,000), and a guaranty of a portion of back pay to the employees, on possession, and the full amount due them from the earnings. The bondholders to comply with the agreement by the first of December next. The first, second and third bondholders are all made parties. It remains to be seen now if the money will be forthcoming.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past and previous weeks compared with those of the corresponding weeks last year are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.	
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Same week 1858.	Past week.	Prev. week.
Flour, brls	22,311	32,941	21,812	24,000	24,397
Wheat, bu	492,024	543,657	188,812	614,708	409,530
Corn, bu	46,172	50,000	133,324	24,600	60,188
Oats, bu	76,049	84,553	18,947	154,619	46,580
Rye, bu	21,474	12,965	2,298	13,162	11,330
Barley, bu	41,378	89,216	18,009	38,000	57,489

From the above it will be seen that there is a falling off in the receipts of flour of about 1000 barrels; of wheat, about 50,000 bushels; of corn, 4000 bushels; of oats, 8,500 bushels; and of barley about 48,000 bushels. In rye, however, there is an increase of 8,000 bushels.

In the shipments there is an increase of 10,000 barrels in flour; in wheat, 125,000 bushels; in oats, 78,000 bushels; and in rye, 2000 bushels. In corn, however, there is a decrease of 36,000 bushels, and in barley of 19,000 bushels. In flour and wheat the shipments exceed the receipts during the week by 135,107 bushels.

The market for Wheat during the week has been very steady and firm, with an active demand by shippers to Oswego and Buffalo. Winter Wheat is very scarce and advanced 4 to 5c on No. 1 Red—the market for all grades closing yesterday at 98c for No. 1 Red; 88c for No. 2 Red; 80½ to 81c for No. Spring; 78½ to 80c for No. 2 Spring; and 75c for Rejected Spring. Flour was active and a shade easier—closing at $4.15 to 4.25 for good to choice Spring extras; and $3.50 for good Spring Super. Winter Wheat brands are quiet and the stock of favorite White Winter rather low. Old corn is very scarce and prices have advanced 3@4c per bushel—closing at 81c for No. 1 in store. Oats opened active and firm, but close quiet and 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 30@30½c in store. Rye in good demand at an advance of 3c during the week, with sales yesterday at 66c for No. 1 in store. Barley quiet and steady—closing at 57c for No. 1 and 50c for No. 2. Timothy Seed in better supply and market tending downward—closing at $2.05@2.12½ for common to prime. Highwines steady and firm at 28c. Hides declined 2½c during the week, closing very dull.

The Provision market is exceedingly quiet The only movement is among the packers of beef, who are under full headway, having killed thus far about 10,000 head of cattle. During the week we shipped about 10,000 brls and tierces of beef to New York, and several propellers are engaged to carry beef during the balance of the season. Cattle have been active at $2@2.75 for common to fair packing beeves, and $3@3.25 for extra. In Hogs there is little doing either for present or future delivery. We hear of a lot of 600 contracted to be delivered in December at Springfield in this State at 4c net.

THE CITY.

☞ The soiree of the Musical Union is postponed till next Monday evening, October 24th. Invitations good for that evening.

☞ We would again remind our readers—our lady readers—that Mrs. Hopson of 85 Clark street, will open her new Fall and Winter styles of Millinery goods and Bonnets this morning.

LAST CHANCE.—The sale of oil paintings took place last night, and numerous good bargains were secured. To-night the sale closes; and as some of the choicest gems remain unsold, we expect that the admirers of nice parlor ornaments will be on hand in goodly numbers. Seats will be furnished for ladies who attend the sale, and every opportunity afforded for the examination of the pictures.

BALL OF THE CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—The first ball of the series by this fine corps comes off at Witkowsky Hall this evening. The gallants who comprise this corps will, with their fair ladies, make the occasion a truly festive one, and their friends, whose name is legion, will be on hand to take a part. As this is the first ball of the season, we doubt not that the followers of Terpsichore will be fully represented. Music by the Light Guard Band.

A MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, during the heavy thunder shower, a man named Joseph Orton, living about midway between the stone quarries and Whisky Point, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was driving a cow from a lot near his house at the time. The fluid struck him upon the side of his head. In its course down his body, entirely stripped it of clothing. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. Coroner James went out yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body.

DETENTION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—The Freeport passenger train, on the Galena Railroad, due here Monday morning at three o'clock, did not arrive until half-past seven. The cause of its detention was the burning of a bridge or culvert two miles this side of Huntly, the work, it is generally supposed, of an incendiary, as no trains had passed over the road since Saturday night. A short distance beyond the bridge there is a pretty sharp curve. Mr. Hiram Vedder, the oldest engineer on that road discovered the fire, whistled "down the brakes," and stopped the engine when *within eight feet* of the ruins. It was a lucky escape from a terrible catastrophe, and reflects great credit upon the vigilance of Mr. Vedder.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held in this city, commencing to-day at 7½ P. M., in the First Congregational Church.

The annual sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, of New York. The official reports will be presented Thursday morning, and the evening will be occupied by religious services, and addresses from Missionaries and others. It is expected that morning prayer meetings will be held as usual, and the Lord's supper administered.

It is hoped that the friends of the cause, especially those in the Northwest, will make sacrifices, if necessary, to be present at the meeting. Topics of interest in relation to missions, especially the extension of missions in Africa, and in the slaveholding States of this country, will claim the attention of the meeting.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock Monday night, some policemen discovered fire issuing from the engine room attached to the large planing mill of A. Ballard, near the corner of Van Buren and Market streets. The walls of the engine house being of stone, the fire made slow progress, but finally worked its way into the adjoining building, which was filled with a large and valuable stock of siding, doors and blinds. The engines by this time had arrived, and by well directed efforts the fire was finally checked.

The fire originated in a corner of the engine room, where two or three barrels of oil and some rags were, and it is supposed resulted from spontaneous combustion. The chief loss is in the engine room, the engine being a large valuable one and rendered comparatively useless. The entire loss is about $1,000 upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Great Western and Quaker City Insurance Companies of Philadelphia.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The present term of the Recorder's Court has been the heaviest one held in a long time. The Grand Jury found eighty-one indictments, of which fourteen jail case, yet remain to be tried, besides a long list of bail cases, running over from previous terms, among which a clean sweep is to be made prior to the adjournment of the Court.

The bulk of the day Monday was occupied with the case of C. F. Backus, Geo. Sampson, and Wm. Bennett, indicted for receiving stolen property, the horse stolen by Myers, and for which he got seven years, having been found at their livery stable on the corner of Clark and Taylor streets.

Walter Winchester, the keeper of the gambling den on the corner of State and Lake sts., came into Court and pleaded guilty to keeping a gambling shop, and was fined $100, which he paid.

In the case of Philip Peltzer and Bernard Haynsen, indicted for cattle stealing, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Western Tract Convention.

Another Tract Society to be Organized on the Christian Idea of the Equality of all Men.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention of Western Evangelical Christians opposed to the policy and operations of the American Tract Society on the subject of Slavery, met in this city yesterday at the First Baptist Church. The attendance was quite full, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, with some gentlemen interested in the cause from Massachusetts, Vermont and New York.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of this city, upon whose motion, Rev. W. W. Patton, of this city was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Joslyn was named as Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Chairman.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Ohio, a committee for nominating Permanent Officers of the Convention was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Kitchell of Michigan, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Indiana, Rev. Dr. Brisbane of Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. Magoun of Iowa, and Rev. Mr. Savage of Illinois.

Rev. Mr. Patton, the Chairman, then explained the objects of the Convention. He said that the American Tract Society, whose headquarters are at New York, as now administered, had proved itself to be either inadequate or unwilling to meet the moral and religious wants of this nation, more especially those of the free North, on the iniquities of Slavery. The peculiar influences of the commercial world, amid which the annual meetings of the Society are held, and the distance of that locality from the residences of a large portion of the life members of the Society, render any effectual effort to produce a change hopeless. The question naturally arose, what should be done? Boston had already dissented from the action of the parent society and found a new one. Cincinnati had done the same thing. Whether to unite with either of these new societies was a question which had been discussed. But it was finally concluded to call this Convention, without in any way in advance committing it to any particular action, but to leave the matter open to be decided without prejudice or constraint, and thus by the help of God to produce good fruits.

A motion was made that gentlemen present from States not embraced in the call, be invited to take seats as members, which was adopted.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the Convention united in a short season of prayer, led by Prof. Haven of the Chicago Theological Seminary, at the conclusion of which the hymn commencing

"Come holy spirit, heavenly dove,"

was sung by the audience.

Rev. Mr. Patton then briefly addressed the Convention. He said it had been suggested, it had been believed, that evangelical Christians had no word, no objections to offer against the evils of slavery. He trusted evangelical Christians would come together and express their opinions in regard to the course of the American Tract Society on this vital question, in the spirit of kindness, but with firmness and decision, and thus set themselves right before the world.

The Committee on permanent officers of the Convention, through Rev. Dr. Kitchell, made their report as follows:

President—Rev. Henry D. Kitchell, D. D., of Michigan.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., of Ohio; Rev. S. S. N. Greeley of Michigan; Peter Page, Esq. of Illinois; Rev. W. Perkins of Indiana; Rev. O. O. Stearns of Wisconsin; Jacob Butler, Esq. of Iowa; Rev. A. L. Riggs of Minnesota.

Secretaries—Rev. A. J. Joslyn of Illinois; J. Learned, Esq. do.; Rev. S. D. Cochran of Michigan.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Patton, a Business Committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. W. W. Patton, H. K. Green, Esq., Rev. Mr. Fairfield, Rev. Samuel Wolcott and Rev. Mr. Gould.

A call having been previously made for members of the Convention to hand in their names and credentials, the following gentlemen were found to be present as Delegates:

Rev W D Webb, Henry, Ill; G Whipple, New York; Henry Cowles, Oberlin, Ohio; Rev W C Scofield, Ottawa, Ill; Walter M Hyde, East Paw Paw, Ill; J P Richards, Chicago Theological Seminary; Geo T Higby; J S Burt, Pittsfield, Ill; S S N Greeley, Grand Rapids, Mich; Rev Samuel D Cochran, Ann Arbor, Mich; J Cross, Batavia, Ill; H L Hammond, Chicago; G W Allen, Chicago; Rev A Wait, Chicago; Jared Doolittle, Vermont; Rev James H Dill, South Congregational Church, Chicago; Josiah Rider, Berean Baptist Church, Chicago; C B Wright, Liberty, Wis; Rev F L Fuller, Crystal Lake, Ill; A Ridell, Chicago; B Dunham, jr., Chicago; Samuel Dilley, Warsaw, Ill; Lucien Farnham, Newark, O.; Samuel Cushing, Crete, Ill; Henry Cherry, Dowagiac, Mich; H M Daniels, Chicago, Ill. E N Lewis, Lisbon, Ill; E L Jaggar, Chicago; Charles Hancock, Dover, Ill; E O Tade, Chicago Theological Seminary; H H Hinman, Pontiac, Ill; A D Wycoff, Bruce, Ill. Lewis Tappan, New York; John Noble, do; Joseph Haven, Chicago Theo. Seminary; O O Stearns, Racine, Wis; Jireh Platt, Adams Co, Ill; J W Alvord, Boston, Mass; Rev H Judd, Bloomfield, Ill; H B Hills, do; Rev L Taylor, Bloomington, Ill; Leroy Church, Chicago, Rev J C Bartlett, do; U W Small, Sterling, Ill; Rev G F S Savage, St Charles, Ill; Rev J E Roy, Plymouth Church, Chicago; Dr D D Waite, Chicago; J V Leonard, do; D W Comstock, do; S S Jocelyn, New York; George W Wainwright, do; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; C D Colton, Princeton, Ill; Rev Geo L Weed, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev Chas Jones, Cambridgeport, Mass, District Secretary of the Northwest of American Tract Society and Book Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio; F Wheeler, Chicago; C A Harvey, Vermillionville, Ill; J White, missionary from Africa; E Hildreth, Chicago, Rev C H Eaton, Summit, Michigan; S S Rankin, Salem, Illinois; Rev Israel P Warren, Sec'y Am. Tract Society, Boston—M W Fairfield, Olivet, Mich.; Rev T W Jones, Augusta, Mich.; L H Jones, Cooper, Mich; Rev E Andrews, Niles, Mich; Rev Geo Schlossen, Lockport, Ill; Jacob Butler, Muscatine, Iowa; Rev. Jonas Kilburn, Sandwich, Ill; S J Leonard, Chicago, Illinois; A G Downs, Chicago, Illinois; Peter Page, Chicago, Illinois; O Davidson, Elgin, Ill.; Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., Detroit, Mich.; A. S. Riggs, Pajhewotazie, Minn.; L. J. Colton, Princeton, Ill.; Rev. A. S. Kedzie, Chicago; Rev. H. W. Cobb, Atlanta, Ill.; Rev. S. Penfield, McLean, Ill.; Rev. W. H. Brisbane, Arena, Wis.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Daniel R. Miller, Lisbon, Ill.; Rev. H. K. Green, Chicago; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Chicago; Rev. W. W. Patton, Chicago; Rev. G. F. Magoun, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. James F. Taylor, Newark, Ohio; Rev. H. E. Peck, Oberlin, Ohio; J A Bent, Hazleton, Ill; B F Taylor, Chicago; Rev N C Clark, Elgin, Ill; Rev C C Cadwell, Geneva, Wis; Rev Jeremiah Porter, Chicago; A B Clark, Chicago; Rev D Grove, Sycamore, Ill; Rev Wm E Holyoke, Polo, Ill; S G Wright, Galva, Ill; Sylvanus Town, Aurora, Ill; Jos Johnston, Chicago; Rev S Wolcott, Chicago; Rev S Norton, Granville, Ill; W A Nichols, Chicago; Rev J B L Soule, Raymond, Wis; Dea G Judson do; J Johnston, Esq., Chicago; Dea E C Walker do; Rev J F Cook, Elgin, Ill; Rev Samuel H Thompson, McHenry, Ill; Wm Strawn; W B Andruss; Dr A A Barrow, Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Weed, of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Tract Society of that city, was called upon and gave a detailed account of the operations of the society in that city.

The committee appointed to report business for the action of the Convention reported in part the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Tract agency is one of the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ, and that it should be prosecuted with renewed vigor and on an enlarged scale.

2. *Resolved*, That the interests of vital godliness and sound morality require that the testimony and influences of the Christian Church should be brought to bear through the Tract cause impartially against every sin.

3. *Resolved*, That the efforts to revive the African Slave Trade demand a renewed testimony from the church of Christ against its abominations.

4. *Resolved*, That evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and man.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society at New York to apply the Gospel to the sin of slave-holding, and the discussions which have arisen as to the best methods of publishing and circulating religious tracts and books, the time has come for a reorganization of the system of Tract operations with the view to meet the present exigencies of our common Christianity.

Rev. J. Warren, Secretary of the Boston Tract Society, gave a brief history of the operations of that Society, both before and since the separation from the parent organization. He said that Christian men living under the shadow of Bunker Hill could not consent to ignore the discussion of the vital question of slavery.

At this point and before Mr. Alvord had finished, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cowles. Rev. J C. Warren of Boston, agent of the Boston Tract Society, continued his remarks which were broken into by the adjournment. He stated that in addition to the work performed by the society itself, many of the Boston publishing houses had offered to engage in the work of Tract publishing, at rates which were considered very low, much lower than the American Tract Society had ever done the same work for. Since the new organization of the Society five months ago, many new Tracts of real merit had been offered to the Society, and a new class of Tract literature, bearing upon the subject of Slavery, had been inaugurated. During the five months named forty new tracts had been issued, and there were some three or four volumes now going through the press. Some of them had been selected from the publications of the American Tract Society. The Society commenced in the spring the publication of the *Tract Journal*, and had circulated 30,000 copies weekly at an expense of about nine mills per copy. Many of these had been sent to the West, and had produced good fruits. Several prize tracts upon the subject of slavery are about to be issued. One in particular, by a Southern man, entitled "Politics in the Pulpit," wherein is discussed the politics of the country from a Christian stand-point. It maintains earnestly that the pulpit has something to do with slavery, even when discussed in a political point of view. The *Tract Journal* is made to speak upon the subject of slavery. Not entirely so, but a good portion in due season, without prevarication and without fear. All of the publications have been issued with the unanimous consent of the Committee of the Society. Mr. W. read extracts from a letter from Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, wherein he strongly urges that the great strength of the West should be combined with the efforts of the East to produce a work which would prove of immense benefit to pure Christianity. After Mr Warren had concluded,

The report of the Business Committee was taken up for discussion.

Rev. Samuel Wolcott suggested that as many did not perhaps understand the positive objects of the Convention, they should be succinctly stated by some member of the Convention. To which Rev. Mr. Patton responded in effect as at the opening of the Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Joslyn, of this city, said that when he commenced life, he started as all men did, with the proposition that slavery was wrong, and in time the judgment and good sense of the people would remedy it. There was a certain degree of magnanimity then in letting it alone and not driving slaveholders to the wall. But now when all religious men at the South, many at the North, declare that slavery is not a sin, but is to be defended; that it has done more to Christianize the world than any other institution, and will not let men of even moderate views express themselves against it without danger to their lives and property, it was time that Christian men, who felt their responsibility to God, should begin the work. A gentleman who is now a respected minister of a church in Rochester, N. Y., was located in South Carolina when Charles Sumner was bludgeoned in the Senate House, and because he in mild language condemned the fiendish act, he was requested to leave, and would have remained at the peril of his life. Mr. J. related other like occurrences which had transpired in the Southern States. Now we are brought to that point where we are compelled to say whether Slavery is right or wrong, and we must speak. Evangelical Christianity has been borne down by slavery long enough. Orthodox Congregationalism has never said that Slavery was right—never has there been one volume written by that people in favor of human servitude. Whatever other foolish things which it may have been guilty of doing, it has never been amenable to this charge. And now are we to sit still and say that because we have one great idea of saving souls, that all else must give way? Our religion has withstood the attacks of French, German and English Infidelity, but let it be understood that it cannot find in its creed, sturdy, unflinching opposition to Slavery, and it is damned beyond the hope of resurrection. Orthodoxy is accused of not taking a stand, and it is too true. I regard it as its highest honor that Congregationalism has an unanimous voice on the subject of Slavery. It is their greatest honor. It is said we find no condemnation of Slavery in the Bible. This may be true. But I think the system is so horrible, so condemns itself in the eyes of religious men, that Christ and his apostles would think that it would ever for a moment be tolerated. The great idea that liberty is right, and slavery wrong, runs through the whole Bible. The divine precepts of the New Testament created a great Republic, and when servants are enjoined to obey their masters, it never contemplated the right of those masters to buy and sell them. Such an idea would be in antagonism to the whole spirit of that divine work. Now, sir, if we are to have the question openly and fairly discussed in New York, I am for it. If they do not take deep, broad ground in Boston, or Cincinnati, I am opposed to them. I settled it in my mind fifteen years ago that I would have no fellowship with slavery,—do nothing for any society that did not condemn it—take strong ground against it. The position of thirty years ago will not do—because the friends of slavery have taken new grounds on this subject, and now we are called upon to take our position. These are but the leading points of Mr. Joslyn's speech, which was a noble effort, and received with marked favor.

Rev. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, of this city, read from the last report of the Boston Tract Society defining its position in regard to the question of slavery, and also read extracts from one of the tracts which the Society is now publishing, taking strong ground against the system of American slavery.

LEWIS TAPPAN, of New York, said he was a Massachusetts man, and sympathized with the strongest Anti-Slavery feeling of that State, and he was constrained to say that an alliance with the Boston Tract Society would be premature and disastrous, unless it gave better evidence than it had given of its Anti-Slavery character. He would rather the Society should publish nothing more, than such a work as he held in his hand, and which bore the imprint and endorsement of that Society. He referred to a prize Tract, which was written a few years since by Prof. Pond, on an offer of $100 by the Church over which the Rev. Mr. Patton, now of this city, then held a pastorate at Hartford, Ct. The title of the Tract is "Slavery and the Bible." Mr. Tappan read extracts from the Tract and condemned them in the harshest terms. He said if the Society could not do better than this, it had better stop. In conclusion, however, he was willing to admit that the Boston Society had improved since the issue of that Tract, and was improving, and if it continued to improve, would be able to supply the West with good religious literature.

Rev. Mr. Warren, the agent of the Boston Society, explained the manner in which the Tract was issued by the Society. The Committee of the Society had at first condemned it as a tame and useless affair, but as it bore the endorsement of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Hartford, the Society concluded to issue a small edition, which was done.

Rev. Mr. Patton said the Tract was selected by himself in connection with others for publication. The purpose of getting it up was to have it published by the American Tract Society, and it was deemed expedient by those who had the care of its selection, that it should be as free as possible from what might be deemed a radical view of the subject in order to insure its publication by the Am. Tract Society. It was not such as they themselves would have chosen. Some sixty manuscripts were examined, and the Tract named was pronounced the best, taking all things into consideration. It was sent to the Tract Society in New York, and the managers refused to publish it, and then it was sent to the Boston Society and there published. It was a Tract, said Mr. Patton, which did not come up to his views, but it was the best thing that could be done then.

Rev. Mr. Cochran took exceptions to a remark made by Mr. Tappan that Slavery was of modern date. Slavery always had existed from the beginning of the world in some form, and it always will exist so long as the carnal man exists. Slavery is referred to in the Bible, but that does not justify it or make it right, any more than the mention of any other wrong. Masters are enjoined by the Bible to treat slaves in the same manner that kings are enjoined to treat subjects, but they are nowhere permitted to buy or sell them.

Mr. C. said that whenever a platform is made, in the necessity of things, as time progresses, it must go up higher and become broader, or the people for whom it is made would, rise above it and spread beyond it. The constitution of the United States was the best that could be made at the time of its formation, but the people are rising above it and going beyond it, and it would have to be raised up and spread out. So when the American Tract Society was formed, it seemed to meet the exigencies of our wants, but it does not answer our purpose now. And so another was called for and another. Boston and Cincinnati has each got up one, and we must try them, and if they do not answer our purposes let us take hold and thrust them out and build another.

Rev. Mr. Savage of Illinois, said the question was, How shall the wants of the West be supplied with a religious literature? It is necessary that some means should be taken to supply the want which exists, and which is continually increasing. We must in the first place create an interest in our churches. He thought that the Cincinnati Society could not meet the wants of the West. Nor could Boston, although it has taken a position high and commanding, and is well calculated to do a great work. It is located a great distance from here which is an objection. Perhaps an auxiliary Society to Boston and Cincinnati might be formed which would accomplish our work. The East has always contributed largely to the West, and we are desirous that Eastern Christianity should feel an interest in any Society which we may form. We have need of resources which we cannot supply, but Boston can, more abundantly than can be obtained any where else, and it is therefore very desirous that we should have the aid of Boston Christians. Mr. C. commended the idea of individual members and churches doing this work instead of leaving it all to more general societies.

Rev. Mr. Greeley, of Grand Rapids, Mich., said the feeling in his State was of an utter abomination of the American Tract Society. The whole North West, when the American Tract Society took the position it did on the Slavery question, left it in disgust. He thought the tract effort, next to preaching, was the best means of grace that could be employed. He had no prejudice against the Society at Cincinnati or at Boston, and he was willing to unite with either, if it could be made the means of spreading the true Anti-Slavery gospel. He said that in the Grand River Valley they had made arrangements for a Colporteur to traverse the whole valley, if it took three years, and distribute the means of grace, but when his people heard of this Convention, they sent him here to see what could be done. Our folks are for a Western Society to be located here in Chicago. Why should we go down to New York or Boston? If the American Tract Society would do its work, I am in for that, for it has my affection, notwithstanding its deviation from duty. I know we cannot always have just what we want—all have some imperfections. We are in favor now of a new Tract Society. We are also in favor of building up the Societies in Boston and Cincinnati.

Rev. Mr. Schlossen, of Lockport, said the question seemed to be whether we should start a new society, or co-operate with Boston and Cincinnati. He did not think the time had arrived when it would be judicious to organize a new one. What was to be gained by starting one here, if we could do as well by co operating with others? He did not believe they would gain anything by a multiplicity of these institutions, and thus divide the labors of the friends of the cause, when they would prove more effectual by being united. If we could not get the tracts furnished there as cheap as we could supply them ourselves, then there might be a need of establishing a new society here. But that is not the case. We *can* get them as cheap as we ourselves can supply them. His preferences were for the Cincinnati Society, he being one of its founders. It has always been right, and never was driven into doing right, as the Boston Society was. The Cincinnati Society is weak, and needs our aid. It has struggled manfully, and has borne testimony to our cause when the Boston Society has faltered. He did not believe anything would be gained by a new independent organization.

Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Cincinnati, said he was a member of all three of the Tract Societies—the American, the Boston, and the Cincinnati—and expected to continue so. He was one of the managers of the Cincinnati Society, and consequently felt a personal interest in it. He also felt a deep interest in the Boston Society, especially under the new dispensation. Was opposed to sending our money to the East, when we need it and can use it as well here. We want our own institutions, and we must build them to educate our young men for our own work. Let us build up an institution at the West commensurate with our greatness and our wants. If the East has an overplus, let it send it out here, and we will welcome it with open arms. If our Western organization shall not prove capable of supplying our wants, we must go to Boston, and go across the water to supply this want. I know New England will freely give us what we want without insisting upon having a hand in our Western organization. He was opposed to uniting our organization with Boston, but in favor of uniting with Cincinnati. He thought the time had not come for an entirely independent organization, but the time will come when it will be necessary. The West has now an organization—let us rally to its support.

Rev. Mr. Wolcott here read a letter from Rev. Dr. Chapin, President of Beloit College as follows:

BELOIT COLLEGE, Oct. 15, 1859.

REV. S. WOLCOTT—*My Dear Brother*: I greatly regret that sickness in my family and pressing home engagements will prevent my attendance on the Tract Convention in your city, next week. I am greatly interested in the object of that meeting. The great interests of the Tract enterprize and of the kingdom of Christ, call for an earnest protest against that error of judgment, to use no stronger term, which has made the prestige and power of the venerable American Tract Society of New York a bulwark of defence for the theory and practice of enslaving man to his fellow in this Christian land.

The spiritual interests of our Churches here in the Northwest also require some measures which shall draw out more generally and more systematically an active Christian benevolence. It has seemed to me that both objects may be in a good degree subserved by the meeting next week. The consultations will naturally look somewhat beyond the particular object of publishing and circulating tracts. The whole principle of voluntary association for building up Christ's kingdom, seems to me involved, and there is occasion to rally the West to sustain that principle amid the earnest pressure of purely denominational schemes.

I have not much wisdom to offer, but will venture to suggest a few thoughts that have occurred to me:

1. We are so far separated from the great eastern centres of Christian benevolence, that it seems necessary for us to have some rallying point. Chicago seems clearly indicated as the place, and an annual rally there for the great general objects of Christian benevolence would have a stimulating influence through all the region. We want something like anniversary week in New York, but it should be by some arrangement, I hardly know what, made a great deal better than that—pervaded with more of real life and deep toned spirituality.

2. Yet we need in all these things to be as one, in harmony and correspondence with the old institutions of the East, both for their sakes and ours—that they may be strengthened with our young Western vigor, and that we may be guided by their mature evidence.

3. It seems to me desirable that the Cincinnati Society should be merged or made to coalesce with the American Tract Society of Boston.

4. Then let all publications go out under the imprint of that good mother society, for all the land and all lands.

5. But let Chicago and Cincinnati, also, if you please, be in a sense independent centres of operation in the work of that Society, having a committee of publication, whose judgment shall of itself be regarded as authoritative for the publication of matters submitted, and a financial committee to look after the district with respect to raising and spending money on it, and helping on the general work. In short let the arrangement be analagous to that of a Bank with one or two main branches, so that in a sense there shall be one grand establishment, made up and carried on by the wisdom and energy of the whole country made to centre at two or three independent points. Such a course will tend to draw out both the talent and wealth of the West, for the general object, and at the same time keep it in close connection with the East. What we want is free, independent, vigorous action, in closest affiliation and unity of aim and method. I write, *currente calamo*—that's, which are the fruit of no little consideration. If they are worth anything let them be mingled in the counsels of next week.

May the Lord guide His people to right and wise conclusions.

Ever yours for Christ and His cause,
A. L. CHAPIN.

Mr. Wolcott added a few eloquent remarks in favor of uniting with the Boston organization, and the Convention adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

AN OLD MAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Maria Duffy, a low prostitute, formerly keeper of the Prairie Queen, and James Daly, her "fancy man," were arrested by officers Gray and Douglass, charged with drugging an old man and robbing him of $60. The victim was from the country, and was enticed into the den, it is alleged, by Daly. The officers searched the house and succeeded in finding the pocket book in a bed, but no traces of the money were found. We have not learned the name of the victim.

ACCIDENT.—A span of horses attached to the cars of the State street Horse Railway, yesterday fell into a hole on South street, just below Uhlich's, which had been opened under the track for the purpose of laying down water pipes. They were with much difficulty got out without being seriously damaged.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Our lady readers will all be interested to hear that Wamsley & Hueston's first opening of fall and winter millinery will take place in their new store, 41 Clark street, on Thursday, October 20. au17 4t

☞ Should any one have Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps which do not burn well, smoke, nor give satisfaction—whether purchased at the Lamp and Oil Emporium or not—by calling with them at No. 126 Clark street, they will be examined, and the cause ascertained free of charge. No good Kerosene Lamps with our Boston Oil, should smoke or emit an odor. oc18-6t.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17:2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. au27-1y

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DIED.

THOMAS SEYMOUR HAMILTON, son of Mons. Hamilton, Professor of the French Language, on Oct. 15th, 1859, aged five years, of Diphtheria.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-1864-y

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DIARIES FOR 1860.—We have received a large assortment of different styles as well as prices of the above, to which we invite the attention of the wholesale and retail trade. S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Burch's Iron Block, 39 & 41 Lake street.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE—MALT—Just received and for sale 5,000 bu. Canada and Wisconsin Barley Malt. WHITNEY & KIMBALL. jy27-3m-d381 No. 157 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR IN EXchange for a Lot in Chicago, Lumber or Brick, a 40 acre Farm, improved, in McHenry County, Ill., 48 miles from Chicago, on the Fond du Lac Railroad. Address "J. W." Box 146, Chicago. oc13-1wx

FOR SALE—Drug Store at the Capital of Illinois for Sale. A long and well established Drug Store, and one of the best stands for business in the city is offered for sale on account of the ill health of one of the partners to retire from business. Apply to CANEDY & JOHNSTON, Druggists, Box 381, Springfield, Illinois. oc7-a630-1m

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE for Goods.—3,000 acres choice improved and unimproved Lands in Rock, Walworth and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin; Winnebago and Ogle Counties, Illinois. These lands comprise Prairie and Timber well watered, and situated near thriving cities and villages. None better to be found in either State. Address Box 1228, or call at 184 Kinzie-st., Chicago, Ill. J. S. CURTISS, Agent. oc6-a615-1m

FOR SALE.—Who's Seeking for a BARGAIN?—For sale, one of the best houses in the State of Wisconsin, doing a flourishing business, well known as the "GEM," in the city of Janesville. To the purchaser, the best of reasons will be given, why the present owner desires to part with it. Attached to the saloon is a first class billiard room and bowling alley. Terms most favorable. For particulars address box No. 384, Janesville, Wisconsin. oc7 2wx

To Rent.

TO RENT CHEAP—A Cottage containing four rooms, hall and pantry, with the garden adjacent, on Chicago near Milwaukee avenue. FRANKLIN WEBSTER, No. 11 Methodist Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. oc14-a681-1w

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 187 Wabash avenue, four stories and cellar, marble front, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water bathing rooms, gas, with fixtures, all supplied. Apply to E. TRIPP, on the premises. References required. oc19z1w

TO RENT—Low—A very comfortable frame dwelling, pleasantly situated on Wabash avenue between Twelfth and North streets. Apply to A. HUNTINGTON, 10 Portland Block. oc19-a665-1w

TO RENT—The House in which I reside, No. 53 Rush street. Part of the furniture and carpets will be disposed of if desired. The house is in perfect order. oc19-a843-1w E. W. BLATCHFORD.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 122 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. oc3-a595-1m

TO-RENT.—On Indiana Avenue, between North and Old streets, two new first-class frame dwellings, two stories, containing 10 rooms with all modern improvements. Apply to KEITH & FAXON, 49 Lake street, up stairs. oc12-a529-1m

TO RENT—A New First-Class Wood Dwelling on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street, with all modern improvements, containing eleven rooms, good barn and yard, and a good cellar under the whole house. Inquire at No. 33 Lake street. se29-a560-1m H. E. BUEL.

TO RENT—Five new brick houses with marble fronts, fronting Union Park. The houses are furnished with gas, hot and cold water throughout, and all other modern improvements. Good brick stables. For particulars apply to WM. CARPENTER, or to F. R. CHANDLER, 128 South Clark street. oc12im

TO RENT—On Wabash Avenue A new first-class brick dwelling, three stories and basement, located near Twelfth Street. The house contains eleven rooms, closets and pantry. Will be rented, with marble mantles, furnaces, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash Avenue, or to B. W. THOMAS & CO., office No. 7 Methodist Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

TO RENT—To Packers and Others.—DOCK to lease on long time at low rate of interest. The premises are 300 feet front (well docked), by about 450 feet deep, and is situated on the East side of the South Branch, between the Packing Houses of Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough and Andrew Brown. Apply to SWIFT & JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street. oc1z1m

TO RENT—Store No. 195 Lake street. Lot, 183 feet on Clark, near Old street. Lot—100 feet on Grove street, near Old street. Lot and Barn on State street, North of Twelfth street. Lot—100 feet on Aberdeen street, near Morgan street. Lots on the corner of West Madison and Clinton streets. Lot—100 feet on O'Brien street. Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, West Randolph street, near Market House. Lot on State street, South of Harrison street. Six acres town of Brighton. Good offices in Dearborn Block. ☞ Apply at Room No. 3 Dearborn Block, opposite the Post Office. [oc5z1m] J. B. RICE.

OFFICES TO LET AND LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.—Two well furnished and finely located offices will be let at much less than the present occupant is paying, and a well selected Library, or any part thereof, will be sold at a large discount. Apply at Room No. 4 Dearborn Block, opposite Post Office, or address Drawer 4521, Chicago P. O. oc19-a657-3w

Boarding.

BOARDING—At No. 44 South Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets, with pleasant rooms furnished. oc18-a708-1w

BOARDING— Boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at 2.3 State street. oc15-z1w

BOARDING—Can be obtained at at the Waverley House, 223 and 225 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $3.00 and $3.50 per week. oc8 2wx A. U. COLBY, Prop.

BOARDING—A fine suit of furnished front rooms, suitable for three gentlemen or a family, with board, can be obtained by applying at No 77 Michigan avenue. oc16-7tx

BOARDING—A Gentleman and his Wife, and few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at 94 Adams street, between State and Clark streets.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of rooms for a gentleman and his wife may be had in a most desirable location on Wabash avenue, by applying at 109 of that street. oc14z1w

BOARDING.—Two Gentlemen and their wives; also, several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board, at 95 Monroe street, foot of Dearborn. Also, a few day boarders wanted. oc17 a709 1w

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms for one or two families, and two furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board in a small private family. Also, a few day boarders are desired at No. 30 South Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue. oc17 3wx

Lost and Found.

STRAY.—Two stray beef cattle came into my drove while passing near the Summit on my way to Messrs. Hough's packing house. Said cattle have been slaughtered and a record kept of their weights and full description. The owner can recover pay for them by calling on R. M. & O. S. Hough and proving property. ... E. B. HILLIARD. oc19-1ws

Announcements.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL be a candidate for County Treasurer at the coming November election, subject to the decision of the Republican convention. JOHN L. WILSON. oc17-2wx

EDMUND BIXBY is a candidate for re-election for County Surveyor at the coming Fall Election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention. oc17x1w

ALEX. WOLCOTT IS A CANDIDATE for County Surveyor. Subject to the Republican Convention. oc18-a697-1w

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of forming an engagement with a mercantile house as Book-keeper, Correspondent, Managing Clerk, or otherwise, ... references given. Address ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion ....$ 50
" " each subsequent day, (3d $1; 6th) ....
" " two weeks, (3d ...) ....
" " one month, (3d $8) ....
" " three months, (3d $15) ....
" " six months, (3d $25) ....
" " one year ....

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
... for each subsequent month.
... for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Continued success of the celebrated tragedian, MR. JAMES ANDERSON. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19th. Will be presented for the first time, an original play in five acts, by James Anderson, entitled CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE; or, LOVE'S REVENGE. Which will be presented with Beautiful New Scenery........by........J. W. Whytal. Appropriate and Elegant Costumes by........Mrs. Graver. HENRI DUNOIS, EDGAR DUNOIS, (Twin Brothers,) Mr. ANDERSON. Supported by Miss Woodbury as Duchess de Marina; Mr. Tilton as Marquis Mahelly, and an excellent cast. To conclude with the comic sketch entitled CHAOS IS COME AGAIN. Col. Chaos, Mr. Bradley; Mr. Souce, Mr. Myers; Harriet, Mrs. Lotty Hough. NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, precisely. PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $4. Upper Boxes, $3. ☞ Box Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.

CINCINNATI Trotting Park. The following Purses will be given for Trotting Horses, to come off over the above Course, commencing Tuesday, October 18, 1859, viz: FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, Oct. 18. Purse $250—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Free for all trotting horses. SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19. Purse $200—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that never trotted for money over a public Race Course. THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 20. Purse $250—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that never trotted in 2:30 in public. FOURTH DAY, Oct. 21. Purse $500—two mile heats, to harness. Free for all trotting horses. Flora Temple and Princess are expected for these purses. For the above purses there must be three entries and two to start. Entrance 10 per ct. For the first race, entry must be made on or before Saturday Oct. 15th, at 12 o'clock M. For the other purses, the entries to be made on or before the day previous to each race, at 12 o'clock M. Entries to be made at 71 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The subscriber flatters himself the Cincinnati Trotting Park is as fast and good a Course as any in the Union, and will do all in his power to accommodate all persons bringing horses to his course. Good comfortable stables will be at the service of turf men, free of charge, and they are invited to come early, and do their training over the Course, which will be kept, at all times, in good condition. Liberal purses will be given for trotting and pacing horses during the season. oc5-a60e-3w T. J. STEPHENS, Proprietor.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER OF CLARK AND MADISON STS. [Entrance on Madison.] G. Mirasole, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The Children's Class under the direction of Madam Mirasole, is now open. For terms and particulars apply at the Academy. oc5-a648-2m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Catalogue Sale at Auction, —OF A— LARGE AND SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Will be sold without reserve on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 18th, and 19th, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening, at our Sales Rooms, No. 82 Lake Street, a choice collection of Oil Paintings, WHICH HAVE BEEN SELECTED with great care, on the most favorable occasions in France and Germany, during the past year, and embrace the finest specimens of the Dusseldorf, English and French schools, among them are originals and copies of some of the most celebrated pictures of old masters now in the different Galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups, Figures of life size; Historic subjects, Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cattle and Flower Pieces, including a splendid copy of a Rosa Bonheur, picture now in the Gallery at Luxembourg, Fruit and Game Pieces, and a great variety of size and style, all fine, and which forming it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this city. The attention of the lovers of good Pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. Gallery open to the public on Saturday evening. Catalogues ready at same time. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. oc15-a579-6t 82 Lake street.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. AUCTIONEERS. CARPETS, FURNITURE, Pianos and Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, October 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large and elegant assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Parlor Sets of six and seven pieces, Rosewood, Marble Top Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries, Hat Stands, Ottomans, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, Reception, Easy and Parlor Chairs, Turkish Easy Chairs, Card and Centre Tables. PIANO-FORTE—One superior Piano Forte, Rosewood Case. CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM—French, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Bedroom Sets, consisting of Bureaus, Washstands with Marble tops, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Lounges, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cane and Wood Chairs, Rockers, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, ... Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, Goblets and Tumblers. A beautiful selection of Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Salvers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, and other useful and ornamental goods. All goods sold by us warranted as represented. Sale without reserve. oc19-a573-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, 82 Lake st.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his store, No. 16 Lake street, Chicago, the two undivided fourths of the United States letters patent ... Automaton Reaper ... James Clapp ... April 24th, 1855 ... J. S. Wright ... JAMES CLAPP, oc8 a584 td J. S. WRIGHT.

RECEIVERS SALE.—On the 17th day of October inst., at 10 A. M., I shall expose for sale at public auction at the rooms of W. A. Butters & Co., No. 76 Dearborn street, the following property: 3 Carpets, 6 Chairs, 1 Sofa, 1 ... Pictures, 1 Washstand, 1 ... 5 Volumes Law and other books. Terms cash. P. L. SHERMAN, oc7-a522-td Receiver of Wm. Forman. The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. P. L. SHERMAN, oc18 Receiver of Wm. Forman.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER. Whereas, a quantity of lumber of various kinds and qualities has been heretofore transferred and delivered to the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, by Henry Rowland & Co., as collateral security for the payment of ... indebtedness ... notice is hereby given that the said Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company will, on the 24th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell the said lumber at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash ... at the corner of South Clark and North streets, in the city of Chicago, where said lumber is situated. Buyers please call and inspect said lumber before day of sale. oc10-a577-td J. H. DUNHAM, President. ☞ The above sale is postponed until the 26th of October next, same time and place, where the remaining portion of the lumber will be sold without reserve for cash. oc19-a683-td J. H. DUNHAM, Prest.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS, 76 DEARBORN STREET, (Near the Post Office) Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Cash Advances on all kinds of Merchandise.

JOHN RANKIN, General AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 177 Randolph st., third door east of the Briggs House. Cash Advances made on Goods for Public and Private Sale. Particular attention given to out door sales. Regular sale days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Ample Storage Rooms for rent at low rates. ...

Money and Exchange.

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned is ready to negotiate loans, in sums of Two Thousand Dollars and upwards, at ten per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually in Boston, and for three, five, seven, or ten years, upon improved property in the city. No under one's ... J. M. PARKER, 30 Washington-st. oc18-a642-1m

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank Notes, Specie, Paper, and attends to the instructions of correspondents, Solicits business from the West. Refers by permission to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account of any one in New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic Orders. EMERY COBB, ap13 1y c68 Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities requiring loans of ... We Discount first-class Commercial Notes. We Negotiate loans to five years bearing ten per cent interest. SAM. CHAMBERS & CO., my1-y 24 Clark street, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—At Ten per Cent for FIVE YEARS. ☞ Commercial Notes wanted. je23-y S. F. DOWNING & CO., 48 Clark street.

HAY WANTED.—Sealed Proposals are invited for furnishing for the use of the horses of the Fire Department with 100 tons of good upland hay, to be delivered at the rate of about ... tons per month until whole is delivered. The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Address ... SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS ON SOUTH CLARK STREET. The City Superintendent has returned to this office a schedule showing the amount of work done by property owners on account of South Clark street filling and walling; ... SAML. D. WARD, City Comptroller.

PERU COAL, AT $3.50 PER TON, at HIGGINS LIGHTHALL'S Coal Yard, corner Market and Madison streets, (reached at American Transportation Co. Fifty miners wanted immediately to go to Peru. Apply as above.)

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given it a great reputation. The ... for sale ... between Monroe and Adams ...

...ure, &c. —TURE— ...Our Stock ...STREET........106. ...ATELY. ...all sell ...CASH ...LOW ENOUGH ...which is to reduce our ...se Stock ...REMOVE, ...WILL SELL ... Brothers. 106 Lake St. ...FROM BUSINESS. ...WEST, ...e Street. - - - 111 ...PETS, ...rials, Oil Cloth, &c., ...Cost Price. ...ALF PRICE. ...Carpets, ...Carpets, ...Ply Carpets, ...Carpets, ...Carpets. ...N WEST. ...T FURNITURE.— ...ORGAN, ...ake Street . . . 199 ...K & PEEK, ...ndolph Street........171 ...RNITURE, Great Variety. ...s, Provisions, &c, ...GROCERY HOUSE. ...Pitkin & Hankey, ...th Water Street....No. 16 ...16 South Water Street. ...ELL SNOW, ...ale and Retail Grocer ...SION MERCHANT, ...Dearborn st., Chicago. ...or Small Quantities. ...GOODS WARRANTED. NEWELL SNOW. ...HLF CHESTS TEA, AS... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. ...BAGS RIO COFFEE ...BBLS. SYRUPS.— ...BBLS. RE-BOILED MO... ...MATS CASSIA.— ...ALES CLOVES, FOR ...BBLS. REFINED SUGAR ...HLF. BBLS. MACKEREL. ...BOXES LEMONS, French ...ZANTE CURRANTS IN ...YORK CONFECTIONE... ...LES, PRESERVES, Sauces, ...ER'S GELATING AND ...BBLS. GREEN APPLES, ...NIES — 4,000 on Consign— ...S—200 bbls. on consign— ...LES—100 bbls. in prime order ...TER— ...OMS— ...ASSES— ...REY'S SCOTCH ALE, POR... ...COHOL.— ...ALCOHOL, (98 per ct.) ...CH ARTIFICIAL EYES ...ALE BROTHERS, ...HILL CEMETERY.—The ...

Press & Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

RESULT OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The necessity of warring upon Douglas seems to be at an end. The October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota, resulting in the overthrow of the Democracy, have, by destroying whatever remaining chances he may have had for the Charleston nomination, sealed his fate. There is not a shrewd politician or a live party that would touch him with a "forty foot pole." He is as dead as a mackerel, and when the next contest comes on, must be sought for, not at the head of a great party, but under the "rules of "my great principle," buried in the litter and dust of which it is made up. We extend our sympathy to his supporters in Illinois. They have flattered themselves that the Northwest especially, would demonstrate its allegiance to the man and his humbug; and that he, backed up the vote of half a dozen free States, would be able to present himself at the National Convention of his party, and compel the fire-eaters to an acceptance of whatever terms he might propose. They had wit enough to recognize the formidable character of the opposition to him in the South; but had not the political acumen to figure out the other fact that he is not less odious and objectionable in the North. Now they are undeceived; and there probably is not one among them who will have the assurance, in view of recent events, to maintain that he stands the ghost of a chance of anything better than defeat as an independent candidate—a sort of Martin Van Buren, on a small scale—in the coming race. His *prestige* is gone; and within the next thirty days, his few Southern supporters, if not too severely goaded by the Buchaneers, will be glad to drop him by common consent, and perhaps to swear, in thirty days more, that he was never their candidate at all. They have no use for dead men. The demonstration being made that his boasted popularity cannot win the smallest of the six Northwestern States, he goes at once into the category of the politically defunct; and unless he is resurrected as a Northern man—as a Republican—his sleep will know no waking.

We need not remind those who have followed Mr. Douglas' political fortunes thus far, that this is the favorable opportunity for them to lend their aid to the renewed assertion and maintenance of the doctrines of the Fathers, on this question of slavery, which the Democratic party held before the days of Kansas-Nebraska bills and patent popular sovereignty. These doctrines are the ground work of the Republican platform. They are embodied in every Republican creed, and they are no less necessary now than when Washington, Jefferson and Madison proclaimed them. They stand between the heresies of Douglas and the worse heresies of the South; and to them must we all look for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of the freedom which we enjoy. If then, Mr. Douglas' friends in the North, who have followed him because of his supposed leanings to free soil, are convinced that his chances of success are at an end, and if they are sincere in their wishes to save the country from the legislation upon which the Democrats of the South are bent, they have but one resource left. They must come with us, and by aiding in a Republican triumph, restore the government to its old moorings and bring back peace between the now now angry and warring sections. There is no middle course. They must choose between a Slave Code for the Territories, the revival of the Slave Trade and the elevation of Slavery as one of the fixed institutions of the country, on the one side, and the principles and policy of Jefferson on the other. If they are honest, there is no doubt which direction they will take.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

An enterprise was formally inaugurated in this city, yesterday, that will not be without deep and enduring effect upon the ecclesiastical and civil polity of the country. We refer, of course, to the Tract Convention called for the purpose of organizing a NATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY, which will take the place in Christian endeavor that the American Tract Society criminally and persistently refuses to occupy. We need not disguise from our readers the fact that hatred of American Slavery, dislike of its recognition as one of the institutions of the country which Christianity may not rebuke and discourage, and a proper appreciation of the double-dealing and unchristian servility that have marked the policy of the old association, are at the bottom of this new movement. We should take away from it one of its strongest claims to Christian recognition if we should. It is a vigorous and practical protest against that baffling hypocrisy and whining cant, that, in the name of our Lord and Christianity, spends the effort of a rich and powerful organization in maledictions upon Dancing, Sabbath-breaking and Tobacco-chewing—the minor vices of an irreverant age—without a word in reproof of that Atheism which denies God's law and makes merchandise of his creatures, and which within the current year has refused, as Atheism would refuse, to make a declaration that the African Slave Trade is a wrong with which it could consistently, and in furtherance of its mission, interfere! It is a protest that will be felt; and we venture to predict that the New Society will not be five years in operation before it will dispossess its now stronger rival in all the States of the North; and that the contributions for and labor of the latter will be confined to that end of our country, in which manselling and woman-whipping are not in the catalogue of immoral offences.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The news from Italy is again important—The settlement at Villafranca and the Conference at Zurich seem to have effected nothing. The people of the Peninsula, struggling for their rights, are in a ferment; and war is again imminent—this time a war of the masses against their oppressors, for that liberty of which they have been robbed. Tuscany is now the centre of the popular movement, as it is the point against which the machinations of the Grand Duke and his Austrian backers are directed. But in that Duchy the people who have possession of the government are using their power so wisely that even their hereditary enemies are forced to admire their patriotism and discretion. In ten years the Tuscans have learned a valuable lesson, which they are now putting in practice. When they rebelled against their ruler in 1848, they went at once from an intolerable despotism to the wildest license of European democracy. After the convocation of a parliament, the Grand Duke was driven out, and a Provisional Government set up, which was followed by a Dictatorship more odious to the Florentines than the rule of the hereditary Prince whom they had expelled. His power was maintained for a few weeks by a troop of ragamuffins collected in the name of liberty, in Leghorn; but in two short months, the reaction, hastened by the excesses of the mob, which, in everything but blood-shed, imitated the Parisians of 1793, came on; and the short lived Republic was at an end. The Grand Duke was called back by the almost unanimous suffrages of the people, who, sixty days before, had followed his carriage with curses, the leaders of the revolution expiated their patriotism in a course of prison discipline; and though the democratic element resisted the entrance of Leopold's Austrians within the walls of Florence, they were shot down, and "order" was once more restored. The events which we have so briefly recited are remembered; and the chiefs of the present movement, and the people at their heels, wisely refrain from repeating the democratic experiment which resulted so disastrously before. They have united their fortunes with Piedmont, and under Victor Emanuel, whose title to "legitimacy" cannot be disputed, are vindicating their claims to constitutionalism, liberty of the press, liberty of speech and freedom of worship, choosing the certain enjoyment of these rather than a doubtful struggle for a pure Democracy.

The telegraph tells us that the Treaty of Zurich is about to be signed, and that an European Congress of the leading Powers will settle the affairs of Central Italy. It remains to be seen whether the governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, will permit the will of the Italians to be ignored, and their hated rulers imposed upon them again. The attempt to do that thing will light up the whole of the Peninsula with the flames of war, if it does not shake Paris and Vienna with the throes of revolution. The Italian question is just beginning to develop its possibilities. That it may not be settled until the oppressed people regain that which they have lost, and until that centre-point of despotism, the political-ecclesiastical power of the poor old Pope is overturned, every American will devoutly wish.

A NEW NAME FOR IT.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is amusing himself by writing articles explaining to the people of Ohio why Gov. Chase should not be elected to fill his old seat in the U. S. Senate. The reason he alleges against sending him to the Senate is, that "he stands the "symbol and representative of Northern opposition to a Southern economical interest of "paramount magnitude."

That is a new name for it. John Wesley christened it the "sum of all villainies;" but then it must be remembered he was only a *Methodist*, while the little fellow Banks, is a Democrat. The one was simply a Christian Minister; the other a sprig of the "second-class families" of "old Virginia."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. Vol. VII. *Edwards—Farm*. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

It is difficult to conjecture how the editors of this well known and popular work will confine the series to fifteen volumes as advertised in the circular accompanying the present volume. Seven volumes have brought us within hailing distance of the letter G—one-fourth of the alphabet and nearly one-half of the series being exhausted simultaneously. The same ground was covered in the old *Encyclopædia Americana* in four and a half volumes, or one-third of the entire work. We opine that the labor has grown upon the hands of those who have assumed it considerably beyond their expectations.

Leaving them, however, to resolve all doubts on this point, we come to notice briefly the contents of Vol. VII. Among the biographies of late and living celebrities we find the names of Jonathan and Justin Edwards, Lord Elgin, Lord Ellenborough, Elizabeth F. Ellet, Ebenezer Elliot, Oliver Ellsworth, Fanny Elssler, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thos. Addis Emmet, Nathaniel Emmons, Thomas Erskine, Gen. Espinasse, Esterhazy, Sir Da Lacy Evans, Edward Everett, Thos. Ewing, Thomas Fast, Fahrenheit, C. C. Felton, Ferdinand II. (Bomba) of Naples, Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, Adam Ferguson, Fichte, the Fields—David Dudley, Cyrus West and Henry Martyn—Filangieri, Millard Fillmore, Charles G. Finney, Benj. Fitzpatrick, John R. Floyd, A. W. Fonblanque, Henry S. Foote, Gen. Forey, Edwin Forrest, Fouche, Fould, Fouque, Fourier, Charles James Fox, George Fox, Francis Joseph of Austria, Sir Philip Francis, Jose G. R. Francia of Paraguay, Benj. Franklin, Sir John Franklin, Lady Jane Franklin, Frederic William IV. of Prussia, James Freeman, Thos. Frelinghuysen, Phillip Freneau, Elizabeth Fry, William Henry Fry. Geographical, historical, statistical, and scientific matters are treated in admirably compact form and style in the articles entitled El Dorado, Electricity, Elba, Element, Embryology, Emigration, Endosmose, England, Church of England, Engraving, Entomology, Eocene, Epact, Ephemera, Episcopacy, Equation, Equinox, Equinoctial, Essential Oils, Ethiopia, Ethnology, Etna, Etruria, Euclid, Europe, Evaporation, Exogenous, Expansion, Expansion Factor, Family, Fauna, Feejee Islands, Federalists, Fencing, Ferns, Fetichism, Feudal System, Finland, Fishes, Flame, Flanders, Fishhead Indians, Florence, Fluorine, Forests, Fortification, Forum, Fracture, France, Franciscans, Free Church of Scotland, Free Masonry, Friendly Islands, Fronde, Frost, Fruit and Food.

COOPER'S NOVELS. *The Headsman*, or the Abbaye des Vignerons: a tale. By the Author of "The Spy." Illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Chicago: W. A. Townsend & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, sole agent for Illinois.

The appearance of this volume gives the promise of a complete series of Cooper's novels in the unrivalled style which Messrs. Townsend & Co. have already bestowed on the Spy, Pilot, Red Rover, Pioneer, Last of the Mohicans, Bravo, and Wept of Wish-ton-Wish. It had been our impression that so expensive an edition as this could not profitably be carried through the whole series of Cooper's productions—that it would cease with the more popular and durable works of the author, some twenty in number, which do not include the *Headsman*. A considerable space having been given in our columns to the Townsend edition of Cooper, we need only refer to this and the future issues as they come from the press.

LIFE OF HANNIBAL, by THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. New York: Sheldon & Co; Chicago: W. B. Keen.

LIFE OF THOMAS A BECKET, by HENRY HART MILMAN, D.D. New York: Sheldon & Co; Chicago: W. B. Keen.

These volumes are a part of an admirable series of *monotyphs*, on the lives of distinguished men and women, designed for the household library. The volumes before us have a solid merit of their own, as might naturally be looked for in the names of Dr. Arnold and the Rev. Mr. Milman. The evident labor and good taste expended on this series promises to make it the first of the numerous collections of biography which have been offered to the American public in the last dozen years.

Democratic Rich Men in New York.

The rich men of the Democratic party in New York City have formed an organization for the purpose of reforming the party. They have resolved to subscribe no more money to go into the pockets of the roughs and shoulder-hitters. They will make an effort to improve the character of the candidates and take the party out of the hands of the Tammany Hall blacklegs. The Committee, which has been enlarged to thirty-one members, has addressed a circular call to prominent and influential Democrats, inviting them to attend a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of promoting the desired reorganization of the Democratic party.

The circular sets forth in substance that

"The whole machinery of the party—its committees, conventions, inspectorships, &c., &c.—were now in the hands of the lowest and worst members—men who care nothing whatever for its principles or its character, but who use their power to block in all candidates or put in office men who will give them large slices of fat contracts, and ample opportunity to plunder the public treasury. It is the ruffians and robbers of the city who in this way make or unmake Aldermen, our Councilmen, and our Judges. They have become the masters of the Democratic party, and, through that, the rulers of the city. The present movement is designed to dislodge them. If it succeeds, they will be required to abandon the power they have usurped, and give place to men for whom the party is willing to be held responsible."

This uprising of the paying members of the party, we fear will accomplish very little practical reformation. The demagogues are already raising the cry that it is a crusade of the rich against the poor. The best way would be for those who are disgusted with the corruption and profligacy of the party to join the Republican organization. They can accomplish nothing where they are.

The Steam Plow.

A gentleman of this State who takes a large interest in whatever pertains to progress in agriculture, in writing us recently on other subjects, makes the following incidental reference to the steam plow:

"The steam plow problem is as far from solution as ever, almost. Parties in the West are not steam plowers—they are simply locomotive engines fitted to the operation of plows. It seems to me that no invention has yet struck the right idea. Don't we want to plow the ground as the propeller or screw steamer plows the ocean? the resistance of the earth to make the motive power. We want not so much to plow deep as to plow deeper—to subsoil and underdrain. Then the machine should be so constructed that it could be used in orchards and do a thousand services needed on the farm."

☞ A train of forty-three cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, carrying 1776 bales of cotton, arrived at Mobile on the 10th inst. This, the Mobile papers state, is the largest train that has ever arrived in that city.

☞ Mr. Broderick's term as Senator would have expired in 1863. Mr. Gwin's term expires in 1861.

☞ During the present Napoleon's reign the French have constructed railways to the extent of more than 4,500 miles.

The October Elections.

IOWA—MINNESOTA—PENNSYLVANIA.

The following returns from Iowa and Minnesota settle the question conclusively and assure the election of Kirkwood and Ramsey—the former by 3,000, and the latter by 3,500 majority. They also guarantee the election of a Republican U. S. Senator in each State, to fill the vacancies of Messrs. Harlan and Shields.

IOWA (MAJORITIES).

Counties.	Kirkwood.	Dodge.	Lowe.	Samuels.
Adair	35	....	19	....
Adams	4	....	3	....
Allamakee	....	330	....	75
Appanoose	....	303	....	268
Benton	182	....	167	....
Blackhawk	292	....	247	....
Boone	....	166	....	121
Bremer	180	....	172	....
Buchanan	144	....	200	....
Buena Vista	13	....	10	....
Cass	120	....	102	....
Cedar	272	....	284	....
Cherokee	43	....	34	....
Chickasaw	179	....	154	....
Clarke	150	....	134	....
Clayton	1,000	....	1,000	....
Davis	203	....	177	....
Delaware	....	199	....	144
Des Moines	1,000	....	1,000	....
Dubuque	1065	....	1,000	....
Fayette	255	....	195	....
Floyd	200	....	157	....
Franklin	....	11	....	6
Hamilton	152	....	87	....
Hancock	12	....	11	....
Henry	253	....	213	....
Howard	83	....	73	....
Iowa	36	....	46	....
Jackson	282	....	247	....
Jasper	255	....	224	....
Jefferson	191	....	191	....
Johnson	109	....	79	....
Jones	....	73	....	39
Keokuk	....	258	....	223
Kossuth	4	....	3	....
Lee	1,000	....	1,000	....
Linn	252	....	211	....
Louisa	98	....	85	....
Madison	....	242	....	203
Mahaska	253	....	213	....
Marion	230	....	190	....
Marshall	135	....	98	....
Monona	11	....	11	....
Muscatine	1,000	....	1,000	....
Palo Alto	4	....	3	....
Polk	1,000	....	1,000	....
Pottawattamie	....	....	....	New County
Poweshiek	255	....	217	....
Scott	1,000	....	1,000	....
Story	67	....	52	....
Tama	100	....	73	....
Van Buren	3	....	2	....
Wapello	....	135	....	99
Warren	201	....	169	....
Washington	255	....	217	....
Webster	....	11	....	10
Winneshiek	....	254	....	220
Worth	....	11	....	10
Wright	....	11	....	10
Total 37 Counties	9,000	3,251	8,000	2,373
Republican majorities	5,749	2111		
Democratic majorities	3,251			
Republican majority in 1857	2,498			

LEGISLATURE.

	Rep.	Dem.	To hear from.	4 Sen'rs.
Senate	29	16	To hear from, 12 Sen'rs.	
House	62	38		

Republican majority on joint ballot, ... 18

MINNESOTA, (majorities.)

Counties.	Ramsey.	Dodge.	Rumsey.	Sibley.
Anoka	40	....	39	....
Benton	45	....	31	....
Blue Earth	....	32	....	34
Carver	125	....	121	134
Chisago	....	27	....	24
Crow Wing	....	47	....	44
Dakota	170	....	167	....
Dodge	150	....	94	....
Fillmore	10	....	....	11
Goodhue	200	....	192	....
Houston	60	....	52	....
Hennepin	605	....	597	....
Isanti	....	25	....	15
Le Sueur	Rep. gain	....	38	....
Meeker	....	22	....	17
Mower	125	....	118	....
Nicollet	....	77	....	73
Olmsted	225	....	210	....
Pierce	Rep. gain	....	19	....
Ramsey	288	....	284	....
Rice	150	....	....	84
Scott	58	....	....	54
Sibley	....	115	....	102
Steele	115	....	109	....
Stearns	....	30	....	29
Sherburne	20	....	20	....
Rice	225	....	224	....
Washington	250	....	247	....
Wabasha	200	....	191	....
Winona	250	....	241	....
Wright	170	....	169	....
Total 31 Counties	4,971	1,109	4,125	2,975
Republican majorities	3,862		1,150	
Democratic majorities	847			
1857—Majority in 1857	1,000		1,000	

LEGISLATURE.

	Rep.	Dem.	To hear from.	4 Sen'rs.
Senate	20	7		
House	39	14		

Republican majority on joint ballot, ... 38

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Sup. Judge.	Aud. Gen.	Surv Gen.
Opposition	167,197	89,176	89,176
Democratic	157,599	83,377	82,949
Opposition majority	9,598	5,799	6,227

The falling off in the majorities, as compared with last year, is altogether in the city of Philadelphia. In the other parts of the State, with a diminished vote, there is a slight gain for the Opposition. If the official returns from the other interior counties come in as favorably as those already received, the Opposition majority will come up to about twenty-three thousand. It cannot fall below twenty thousand.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The returns come in slowly, but so far as received indicate the success of the Republican State ticket by twenty thousand majority. If the western and northwestern counties did as well as was anticipated, the majority will exceed the above estimate. The Legislature is decidedly Republican in both branches, there being a majority of nine in the Senate, and about forty-two in the House. This will give the Republicans a majority of fifty-one on joint ballot, securing the election of a State Treasurer.

Mr. Lovejoy's Poem.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of Saturday last you speak of Mr. Lovejoy having "delivered a political address before the assembled farmers and others, at the KNOX County Agricultural Fair, &c."—closing with a quotation from the Galesburg *Democrat*, which in effect contradicts the statement that it was A POLITICAL address. As some persons would no doubt be willing to believe Mr. Lovejoy injudicious enough to take the occasion of an agricultural celebration to promulgate his peculiar notions upon political subjects, I have thought it due to him to contradict your statement that it was a political address, and correct what is evidently only a small mistake of the printer, but a mistake which makes a great difference in the sense of the statement—*political*, having undoubtedly been printed for *poetical*.

As I had the pleasure of listening to the same address when delivered at the Agricultural Fair of Bureau County, I am able to assure your readers that it was confined to matters usually discussed on such occasions; there being nothing of a political nature in it, unless it was a slight allusion to our banking system, and an exhortation to the working classes to depend mainly upon their own exertions, and not to wait for the government to bring them prosperity.

If Herring opened this subject, I wish to say a few words of Mr. Lovejoy's address as a literary effect. Like most things which Mr. Lovejoy undertakes, it was well done. He could not, of course, discuss the commonplace topics of agriculture with as much freedom when fettered with rhyme, as if he had adopted his usual mode of talking in prose. But the address was replete with good sense, and many passages were highly poetical, and while the opinion of your correspondent would do credit to some of our poets of very considerable pretensions.

Mr. Lovejoy's audience was taken by surprise, as very few of them had any idea that a poetical treat was in store for them; and the more appreciative portion were delighted with the novelty of the thing, as well as the beauty and eloquence of the more finished passages.

B.

Gold in Carson Valley.

A letter in the St. Joseph *Journal* from F. B. Manchester, dated Carson City, Utah Territory, contains the interesting information that valuable gold deposits have recently been discovered in Carson valley. The precise metal is found in the quartz rock, which yields $1,000 to the ton. A mill is already being put up for crushing the stone. Carson Valley is a part of Utah Territory, lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, about two hundred miles from San Francisco, and six hundred miles from Salt Lake City.

☞ A brother and nephew of Moses Y. Beach, of the New York *Sun* are located in the far Southwestern part of Kansas on the Arkansas River and the Santa Fe Road, and are making fortunes in curing Buffalo hams and trading with the overland emigrants.

STARTLING INDIAN NEWS.

A Combined Attack upon the whole Texas Frontier Premeditated.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

We publish in to-day's issue a letter written by Dr. Hudson to the *State Gazette*, in which some alarming Indian information is given, which will cause a thrill of anguish through the hearts of the frontier people.

The facts as given by Dr. Hudson were narrated to him by a Mexican boy, who had been a captive among the Camanche Indians for several years, and who, after having effected his escape, makes known the following facts. And the many circumstances which we have recently been called upon to chronicle of Indian outrages all go to substantiate the allegations of the escaped Mexican boy.

LETTER FROM DR. HUDSON.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS, Sept. 28, 1859.

The following was obtained from a Mexican boy, perhaps seventeen years of age, who came into the settlement on Colorado on the 17th inst., and who said he made his escape from the Camanches. He says (in Mexican, as interpreted by Antonio Padier):

"My name is Clemente Galindo. The Camanche Indians caught me in Santa Clara, Mexico, when small, (perhaps twelve years old). My mother was living, my father dead. They took me north a long ways—then turned me more to sunrise—passed through mountain country. When we got to the camp I found many Mexicans, like myself, held as prisoners; they were servants to the Camanches.

I was not to herding horses, with others.

"The whole camp let the Indians have guns, pistols, ammunition, blankets, clothing. They send many wagons full of things to the Indians; the white men give us a heap of good things, and the Indians let the white men have a heap of horses.

"The Indians all come together and have a big war dance and smoke the big pipe. Ten nations join in covenant to fight Van Dorn, Texas and the Indians that fought under Van Dorn killed their women and children were murdered. All the tribes that are going to fight are embodying and preparing to start down as soon as the weather is healthy as they say. They have started by this time. The first fight is to be on Van Dorn and the friendly Indians, and the nearest white settlements to Van Dorn's battle ground.

"The Indians have a great many horses.

"The Texan warrior, Van Dorn, and the Camanches had a big fight. Van Dorn killed a heap of the Indian women, children and warriors. The Indians that escaped the big fight came to the camp; they all had a big talk—said we must all leave there or all the women and children would be killed. We started and traveled north, a little to sunset. I do not know how long we traveled; we went slow; had the women and children along; had to hunt buffalo to live on. We kept traveling until we passed a big camp of white men in a big valley on a river, where high pines grow and there are big mountains. These white men gave us a heap of drams, sugar, flour, clothing, and they tell us they love Indians, and say they will not let the big warrior, Van Dorn, nor the Texans fight us. We traveled two days more, and took up camp again and still remained there.

"This is the first time the Indians have taken me down south with them, stealing. There were many Indians, and when we left camp we came to the big camp of the white men. We stayed there some time. They gave us blankets, provisions, and everything they had we wanted. When we started from there south, we all traveled together one moon. We then began to fall off into small companies, to go into the settlements. My company had all been. We hobbled our horses at a pool of water on the big prairie. We traveled four days afoot, and came to Colorado river. After crossing the river, the Indians left me to take care of their blankets and other things until they should return with horses from the settlements.

"They were gone about eight days. On the fourth night they came back with a number of horses. The river was very full. They made no stop at the river, but went in, commanding me to follow and take hold of one of their horses, and the horse would carry me across. I failed to get hold of one, and I cannot swim. I stopped, and one of the horsemen was also left there, came back to the side where I was. I caught him and made my escape to the settlements.

In penning the above I have used the language of the interpreter as nearly as practicable.

J. W. HUDSON.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Mines—Big Strike on—$116, 695 and 925 Nuggets.

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Oct. 6th.]

The heavy snow of the 26th ult. temporarily stopped mining operations throughout nearly all of the mountain region, but the snow melted rapidly, and after two or three days cessation work was resumed with new energy, and better facilities for washing, owing to the increase of water in the gulches and small streams, from the melting snow.

In the Tarryall district the mines are steadily increasing their yield, and more men are at work every direction. Many of the successful miners have left for the States, but we learn that Mr. Holmes, one of the original discoverers, who called upon us on Tuesday last, that between one and two hundred men still remain in the diggings—every one of whom is doing well. Mr. C. Chambers, another of the party who made the first discoveries in the South Park, also called upon us recently, and gave us his impressions of the mining country. We have been acquainted with Mr. C. for some time, and know him to be most reliable authority in mining matters, he having spent several years in prospecting and mining in California. He says the mining country is of great extent and most astonishing richness. He is of opinion that the great field of surface mines, or washings, will be in and near South Park, on the head waters of the South Platte and Arkansas. He was a good, industrious man, and will pay an average of $1 to the man.

From the Gregory and neighboring districts we learn some most important items from Mr. C. Wilse, who came down day before yesterday. He says, important discoveries are being almost daily made. Prospects are now yielding better than ever, and the yield of gold is constantly increasing. The lode of quartz discovered on the Russell Gulch, found a nugget worth $23.02. On the same day McCarroll & Co., found in the same gulch a nugget of pure gold weighing $115.84.

Last week three men took from the Kansas lead in two days over *two hundred dollars*. The lead is said to be coarse, and the hard quartz very rich. It was estimated that the above two days work yielded over one hundred dollars in the quartz in addition to the clean gold. The lead is opened in one place only. Big wages is being made on the "Maryland" lead, but we cannot get the exact figures.

Kehler, Patton, & Fletcher, began operations on the Bates Lead, July 15, working one sluice with five hands, average $100 per day, and have made as high as $1,000 per week. They have sold their hard quartz at $75 per cord.

Day & Crane, on the same lead, began work at the same time, with one sluice and four hands. The lead is small, but they have taken out in one week was $180, and the largest $537.

J. C. Ross & Co. began work on the Fisk lead June 1st, with one sluice, three men working; have averaged $10 daily.

Mr. Russell with one hand, took from Crandol, Russell & Co.'s claim, on the "Bobtail" lead on Saturday last, in two and a half hours $49.45.

Hoffner, Mellin & Cooper, working on the Clark County, No. 1 lead (Sept. 14, 1859; Sept. 15, $135—averaged about $100 per day since the middle of June—working one sluice and four men.

F. M. Cobb & Co., on the same lead began work Aug. 1, with *one* sluice and four men, have made from $75 to $100 per day since.

Messrs. Travers & Co., on Co.'s quartz mills has began operations, but the arrangements are not yet perfected for its successful working. Between five hundred one thousand men are preparing to winter in the vicinity of Mountain County.

On St. Vrain's Fork work is being prosecuted vigorously. Twelve miles above Boulder, at Gold Hill, a rude quartz mill is in operation.—The quartz leads in that vicinity are very numerous and very rich. There are also very rich gulch diggings in the same vicinity, and also in the "Twelve Mile" and "Seventeen Mile" gulches.

The Jefferson or Gambel Diggings are yielding well—they are sixteen miles from Boulder in a Southwest direction. The creek has been turned and good pay is being obtained from its bed for several miles along it. The "Greenhorn" and "Deadwood" diggings, in the same vicinity, are paying well—some one hundred and fifty men being at work.

Dr. Livingston's Expedition.

Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingston, the African Traveler. At last accounts (Jan. 1st) he was at Tete, having proceeded up the Zambesi on the 22d of November. The expedition had a hard time of it, being obliged to abandon their steamer, which could not stem the current, and take to the shore. The weather was oppressively hot, and the way terribly rough. Its endeavoring to find a cataract, said to exist at Kebrabasa, the Doctor encountered very serious obstacles, owing to the nature of the country. In one place he was half a day traveling half a mile. The cataract proved to be nothing but rapids. At Expedition Island, on the way up the river, the party witnessed several battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the natives were badly defeated. In one case they were found in possession of many pieces of Portuguese cloth, and remarkable and curious people were seen. The Doctor's companions say he works excessively hard. On this occasion he had a narrow escape from drowning. At last accounts the party were engaged in getting provisions and stores from the abandoned steamer up to Tete.

Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R.

We understand that in the U. S. District Court, last week, a decree was entered, in the case of the bondholders, vs. the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company. By the terms, upon the payment of the indebtedness (which is terrific—we believe to upwards of $100,000,) the road is to be transferred to the possession of the bondholders. If this payment is not made by the 1st of December the decree is to be vacated. The first, second and third bondholders are all mentioned. We understand he does now if the money will be forthcoming.—*State Journal.*

—A negro man was hung by the Sheriff of Pickens, in Washington County, N. C., on the 30th Friday, in presence of 5,000 spectators, for the murder of a white man last February. The negro's last request to inspect under the Sheriff's arm on the white man with his wife, so he procured a pistol and shot him dead.

The Rio Grande Mails—Full and Satisfactory Report of the Shameful Affair at Brownsville.

The Arkansas mail steamship left Brazos Santiago on the 7th inst., via Indianola on the 9th, and arrived at New Orleans on the 10th. She brought $93,274 in Mexican specie.

The Brownsville *Flag* (extra,) of the 1st and 5th inst., furnishes the following detailed account of the attack upon that city by a Mexican guerrilla band from the other side of the river:

On the morning of Wednesday last our people broke from their slumbers with their usual feeling of security, and were quietly proceeding to their accustomed occupations, when a circumstance most extraordinary and beyond parallel threw the city into the utmost consternation. It will be recollected that by *fiat* last our City Marshal was in the act of arresting a disorderly person, a certain Nepomuceno Cortinas, who is also an ubiquitous resident—sometimes on this and sometimes on the other side of the river, about the officer so badly that up to this moment he has not entirely recovered from the effects of the wound. Cortinas immediately made his escape.

After a short stay at the rancho of his mother, about thirteen miles above here, he crossed the river, and has since, until very lately, been in and about Metamoras. Wednesday morning, he, with a band variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred men, armed and on horseback, all Mexicans by nativity, but most of them outlaws from Texas, whom on the American side have foolishly given an asylum, rode into our city about daylight, posted their sentinels, and proceeded to pick out the men most disagreeable to them. George Morris, William P. Neale, R. L. Johnson, Clemente Reyes, and Virginia Garcia, were killed by them. Alejos Vela, belonging to Cortinas' gang, was killed by Johnson. It is said that against Johnson and Garcia they had no animosity; but Mr. Johnson was the jailer, and they demanded of him the keys—he refused to deliver them, and they killed him to obtain them.

Having obtained the keys of the jail, they liberated four or five prisoners confined therein for various offenses, from murder to horse-stealing. Mr. Garcia's sole offense was the shelter he afforded to Johnson. He was a good, inoffensive, quiet, industrious man, a Mexican like themselves, and as well behaved a man as we had in the country. Mr. Neale was killed in his bed as he raised up on hearing his name called. Mr. Morris was hunted down. He lived within the now deserted garrison inclosure, whence our Secretary of War has carried the soldiers and the arms which, until then, ever protected this portion of our most important frontier. He was roused from his bed, his house having been surrounded; as he ran out under the house and found how slight his chance of escape, he sprang for the open parade ground and attempted to save himself by flight. It was in vain; they struck him down with a sword before he had half crossed the plaza, and they riddled him with balls.

By this time our people were about to pass around the streets, but the guerrillas were in possession of them, and their sentinels held the garrison gates. Soon Mexican families were seen moving their furniture, and the females declared that the outlaws had sent to various selected families, warning them to leave, for that they intended to burn the town and hoist their flag (?) on the American flag-staff, which was the signal for the indiscriminate slaughter of the citizens, regardless of age, sex or color.

"This is the first time the Indians have taken me down south with them, stealing. There were many Indians, and when we left camp we came to the big camp of the white men. We stayed there some time. They gave us blankets, provisions, and everything they had we wanted. When we started from there south, we all traveled together one moon. We then began to fall off into small companies, to go into the settlements. My company had all been. We hobbled our horses at a pool of water on the big prairie. We traveled four days afoot, and came to Colorado river. After crossing the river, the Indians left me to take care of their blankets and other things until they should return with horses from the settlements.

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[From the Rocky Mountain News, Oct. 6th.]

The heavy snow of the 26th ult. temporarily stopped mining operations throughout nearly all of the mountain region, but the snow melted rapidly, and after two or three days cessation work was resumed with new energy, and better facilities for washing, owing to the increase of water in the gulches and small streams, from the melting snow.

In the Tarryall district the mines are steadily increasing their yield, and more men are at work every direction. Many of the successful miners have left for the States, but we learn that Mr. Holmes, one of the original discoverers, who called upon us on Tuesday last, that between one and two hundred men still remain in the diggings—every one of whom is doing well. Mr. C. Chambers, another of the party who made the first discoveries in the South Park, also called upon us recently, and gave us his impressions of the mining country. We have been acquainted with Mr. C. for some time, and know him to be most reliable authority in mining matters, he having spent several years in prospecting and mining in California. He says the mining country is of great extent and most astonishing richness. He is of opinion that the great field of surface mines, or washings, will be in and near South Park, on the head waters of the South Platte and Arkansas. He was a good, industrious man, and will pay an average of $1 to the man.

From the Gregory and neighboring districts we learn some most important items from Mr. C. Wilse, who came down day before yesterday. He says, important discoveries are being almost daily made. Prospects are now yielding better than ever, and the yield of gold is constantly increasing. The lode of quartz discovered on the Russell Gulch, found a nugget worth $23.02. On the same day McCarroll & Co., found in the same gulch a nugget of pure gold weighing $115.84.

Last week three men took from the Kansas lead in two days over *two hundred dollars*. The lead is said to be coarse, and the hard quartz very rich. It was estimated that the above two days work yielded over one hundred dollars in the quartz in addition to the clean gold. The lead is opened in one place only. Big wages is being made on the "Maryland" lead, but we cannot get the exact figures.

Kehler, Patton, & Fletcher, began operations on the Bates Lead, July 15, working one sluice with five hands, average $100 per day, and have made as high as $1,000 per week. They have sold their hard quartz at $75 per cord.

Day & Crane, on the same lead, began work at the same time, with one sluice and four hands. The lead is small, but they have taken out in one week was $180, and the largest $537.

J. C. Ross & Co. began work on the Fisk lead June 1st, with one sluice, three men working; have averaged $10 daily.

Mr. Russell with one hand, took from Crandol, Russell & Co.'s

...tives, &c.

LIVER INVIGO-

...Debilitates,

...ily from Gums, and has become ... Medicine, known and ap... it is now resorted to with ... for which it is recommended.

... Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

... giving testimony in its favor. ... with the Invigorator, and

...Dollar per Bottle.

...mily Cathartic Pills,

... EXTRACTS, and put up in ... AIR TIGHT, AND WILL ... ANY CLIMATE.

... that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements ... Pains in the Back and Loins, ... Soreness over the whole body, from ... if neglected, end in a long ... of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of ... Headache, or weight in ... Diseases, Worms in Children ... a great Purifier of the Blood, and ... flesh is heir, too numerous to men... Dose, 1 to 3.

...e Three Dimes.

... and Family Cathartic Pills are re... generally, and sold wholesale by the ...

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...NCY SOAPS,
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...NCY SOAPS,

...Lubin's Extracts,
...Lubin's Extracts,
...Lubin's Extracts,

...AND BRUSHES,
...AND BRUSHES,
...AND BRUSHES,

For Hair Pomades,
For Hair Pomades,
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THAN THE
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...HY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

... the ornament God Himself provided for all ... although the rose may bloom ever so ... glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, ... rose of pearls, if the head is bereft of its cov... air be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or ... sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more ... charms. Proof, Wood's Hair Restorative, if ... three times a week, will restore and perma... to all such an ornament. Read the following ... The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist.

New York, April 19th, 1858.

...—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the ... under for the entire restoration of my hair ... color; about the time of my arrival in the ... it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the ... of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered ... I consider your Restorative as a very won... quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyllodydd."

...ewspaper Office, 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

... Wood:—Dear Sir: Some month or six ... received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and ... wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little ... time that it would restore the gray hair to ... prior, but to her as well as my surprise, after a ... it has performed that wonderful effect by ... gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time ... thickening the hair. I strongly recommend ... restorative to all persons in want of such a ... hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25th, 1857.

... Wood:—With confidence do I recommend ... Restorative, as being the most efficacious article ... Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and ... which were almost white have gradually grown ... their original color, and I feel that a few more applications ... them to their natural color. It also has relieved ... dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among ... perspire freely. J. K. GILBY.

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PATENT
SCALES,
BY
... Fairbanks & Greenleaf
... Lake st., Chicago.

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☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

de9-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office Room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. my21-d761-6m

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FACT NUMBER TWO.

The Excelsior Dye is instantaneous in its effects; produces the identical color, which is indistinguishable from that of nature; and actually strengthens and invigorates the hair. This fact is established by competent affidavits.

FACT NUMBER THREE.

The sales of the Dye have increased two hundred per cent. in one year, and every respectable druggist and hair dresser finds it necessary to keep it as a standard article. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers, Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. oc14-1md&w

☞ Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and said that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhoea for the past twenty two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal Physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he received no relief. At last, he was reduced to a mere skeleton, without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN LEE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 21st, 1858,
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
oc6-daw*w No. 44 Western street, Cincinnati, O.

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au23-a302-2m

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WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9 1/4 inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, 20 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are nicely finished. Either Machine will

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Kenosha, Wis., May 30, 1859. my30 6m

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK. We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING and HARBOR WORK at unprecedentedly low prices. Those wishing to improve their water lots will find it for their interest to give us a call. Office, 213 Washington-st. PARSONS & SAY.
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wh11-1y-a493

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS. —Persons wishing to have their Meters Tested and Proved can now have them done by a sworn Inspector, by leaving their orders at his office, 120 State street, or box 4337 Post Office. JAMES BROWN,
se3 a309 3m Inspector.

Press & Tribune.

THE CHALLENGE OF BARLETTA.

A TALE OF ITALY.

From Ettore Fieramosca; a Historical Novel, by Massimo D'Azeglio. Phillips, Sampson, & Co., Boston.

[Continued.]

A steel mace and a pickaxe hanging on one side of the saddle, together with the lance, sword and poniard which every knight carried on his person, completed their arms. The Italians were famous in the use of the mace and axe. In ornamenting themselves they followed their own pleasure or caprice; the helmets were generally decked with a cluster of plumes surmounted by a tall feather from the tail of a peacock. Some, instead of silk, had jagged lists of silk, called in French *lambrequins*. Some wore cloaks and some shoulder-belts, and those who had armor of fine workmanship and rich, left it uncovered. Even the horses had on their heads plumes or other ornaments, and the reins were sometimes of a span's width, made with festoons and with gaudy colors; the cost and the materials of the reins alone were often of great value. On the shields, besides the knight's own coat-of-arms, the Italians bore mottoes befitting the occasion, as, for instance, that of Fieramosca—*Quid possit potest saltem nunc Itala virtus.*

At last the herald advanced to the centre of the camp, and loudly proclaimed that none should dare by word, cry or action to favor or interfere with either party; then as he regained the judge's stand, the trumpet gave the first sound—then the second . . . you might have heard the flapping of a fly's wing . . . . then the third; and the knights simultaneously slackening the reins, bending over the horse's necks, setting spurs to their flanks so violently as to lift them from the ground, started out against their opponents, bounding at first, then galloping at full speed; one band shouting "*Viva l'Italia,*" and the other "*Vive la France,*"—the yell re-echoing from the sea.

The space between the two parties was about four hundred feet. The dust began to rise slowly, it increased, it became more dense, and covered them ere they met; and thus enveloped as if in cloud, they dashed against one another, their horses clashing with each other's fronts, the knights shivering their lances against the shields and cuirasses of their adversaries, with a shock not unlike that of a huge mass of rocks, which falling down a declivity meets no obstacle at first, but all of a sudden strikes upon a forest of trees, breaks its way through them, and tears, uproots, destroys everything in its way. The spectators could not witness the first onset; in that confused and dusty mass of men and horses, they could scarcely distinguish the flash of the arms reflecting the sun, and the plumage torn by the fury of the sword, flying about in the tumult, and wafted away by the breath of the wind. The clash of arms re-echoed from the valley around. Diego Garcia, admiring those brave and manly deeds and mad with disappointment for not being in the melee himself, struck the thigh with his fist; and this was the only movement to be noticed among the astonished and silent spectators.

The warriors remained thus mixed up for a few seconds, when a narrower streak of glare, now and then reflected from their midst and flashing through the dust showed pretty clearly that the warriors were engaged with swords; and that rattling of arms, that incessant hammering, resembled the noise of men working on a score of anvils. Like an artificial fire veiled in part by smoke, that mass was glittering and quivering with a sparkling light,—so rapid were the movements according as it swayed one side or the other, opened or closed, or wheeled around in complicated evolutions.

The anxiety to find out to whom belonged the honor of victory had become so intense, that it seemed almost out of the question for the people to contain themselves any longer. Already a swelling whisper could be heard, but it was speedily suppressed by signs from the heralds, as well as by the sight of a horse rushing madly out of the melee, and so thickly covered with dust as to hide the color of the saddle entirely;—running over the field in half gallop, he dragged the torn bridle between his hoofs, and trampling on it, now with one foot and then with the other, he checked himself miserably, giving violent jerks to his head, right and left, in continual danger of falling. A stream of dark blood gushed from a large wound over his shoulder, and trailed an ensanguined track on the ground; and after a few bounds he fell on his knees exhausted and rolled over on the dust. Every one recognized him as belonging to the French party.

The champions in the meantime had formed into pairs and fought with swords; thus arranged by twos, they struck and parried with great address, incessantly wheeled around to take their aim, and thereby more room was given to the struggle which at first had been so close; and the dust, dispelled by the wind, hid the combatants no more. Then every one saw that the unhorsed knight was Martellin de Lambris. The Frenchman, unluckily for him, had been singled out by Fanfulla, who with his fury so mad, and yet so skilful and so sure in his aim, hit the knight on the visor, holding the lance to the bars so as to push him backward the whole length of it, and sent him to feel how soft the ground was; and as he hit the masterly blow shouted with a voice that drowned all the noise around: "There goes one!"—and then turning to La Motte, who by a thrust from Fieramosca had lost one stirrup, he continued in the same tone; "The money will not be enough . . . the money isn't enough . . ." When the crowd had become thinned, he said to the vanquished Frenchman: "Thou art my prisoner . . . !" but the vanquished man rose on his feet, and his only reply was a thrust, which scratched the polished armor of the hero of Lodi. To lift his sword with both hands and bestow a blow with it on the helmet of his foe, was but the work of a moment. Lambris was already shattered by the fall, and could hardly keep on his feet; and Fanfulla laid another blow on him, and another, and another, every time yelling: "the money is not enough . . . not enough . . ;" and the effort of the blow made him utter the words with that sort of *appogiatura* which we hear issuing from the lungs of a woodcutter swinging his axe and lodging it on the wood he is chopping.

That champion could never again regain his standing under those blows laid on him with so much power; he fell upon the ground almost senseless, but he would not ask quarter; so Fanfulla becoming enraged, gave the last cut, just as the Frenchman endeavored to rest on his knee, and laid him flat on the ground saying,—

"Will that do?"

Bayard seeing that the soldier would have been killed to no purpose, dispatched a king-at-arms, who crossed his mace betwixt the two combatants, and loudly exclaimed: "*Martellin de Lambris prisonnier.*" Some of the pursuivants ran to help him up, and supported by them he was led to Signor Prospero's presence.

"God bless thy arms!" he shouted to the conqueror; then he directed some of his squires to take under guard the French baron, who however would not allow himself to be unhelmeted, but threw himself under an oak where he laid silent and motionless.

Fanfulla wheeled his horse around, spurred him at half gallop towards the battle, and was looking all around for something to do; and meanwhile, as if to amuse himself, he flourished his sword with every kind of bold and fantastic movement, in which sort of exercise he was held to be the most skilful and quickest hand in the army. From a general survey of the ground, he at once perceived that fortune was not on the enemy's side, and that the Italian men-at-arms were doing their duty well. La Motte's name, struck again the old key: "the money isn't enough," which he sang to the tune of a very popular air sung then by blind people in the streets. And what with the careless and buffoonlike way he had of riding, the admirable flourishes, carried on as it were for self-amusement, and the tone of his voice, his mimicry had such an air of frolic grotesqueness that even the stern countenance of Signor Prospero relaxed into a smile.

While this first victory was being achieved, Ettore Fieramosca had with his lance made La Motte lose one stirrup, but had not been able as yet to unhorse him. La Motte was far superior to Fanfulla's prisoner in strength and address. Fieramosca, feeling jealous of the honor reaped by his brother, began to work with his sword so that the despiser of the Italians, with all his skill, could scarcely hold against him. Fieramosca at that moment remembered the galling insult offered by La Motte at the supper, when he said that a Frenchman would not deign to hire an Italian to do a boy's work in a stable; and while he was showering his thrusts and cuts, unnailing and rending the enemy's armor, and at times wounding him, he repeated with a sneer:—

"At least we can handle the currycomb? help thyself, help thyself; here deeds are needed, not words."

The Frenchman, stung by the galling taunt, aimed a blow at the head of his antagonist with so much force, that Ettore, not being in time to cover himself with the shield, tried to parry it with the sword; but the weapon was not stout enough, it broke into shivers, and the Frenchman's blow fell on his neck, severing the collar of the breastplate, and inflicting a wound a little above the collar-bone. Fieramosca did not wait to give him another chance; but stooping a little, and passing his arms around the champion's waist, strove to drag him down; but the Frenchman let the sword go, and struggled to free himself. It was just what Ettore wished him to do; he let go his hold, and before La Motte had time to grasp the sword again, he spurred his horse, making him dart on one side, and thus having a chance to snatch the mace that hung from the saddle, he fell with it upon his adversary again.

The good horse of Fieramosca had been trained to every kind of manœuvre; and now warned by a light twitch of the bridle and a touch of the spur, he rose on his hind legs, arching his back like a ram that wishes to butt, and bounded forward, only so far, however, as to place the opponent within his master's reach. Noticing how skilfully the steed managed his part, Fieramosca thought:—I have done well indeed to take thee along!—and he used the mace with so much skill that he fairly gained over his antagonist the advantage he had lost.

The honor of the battle, if not the decisive victory even, might have been decided by the struggle of these two champions, who were looked upon as the best swords of two armies. It would have covered La Motte with double shame, as he had expressed so much contempt for the Italians, and it would have crowned Fieramosca with double glory. His companions, well satisfied that he was a good match for the Frenchman, took particular care not to interfere; and the Frenchmen very carefully avoided to lend any help to their champion, that it should not be said after so much boasting, even one Italian should be too much for him. Even more, as by a common impulse and almost unconsciously, both parties suspended their fighting for a few minutes, and looked with amazement on the two champions. But they, spurred by such thoughts that we have just mentioned, were mad with a desire of victory, and fought so furiously, always on the alert against mishaps, ever ready to catch opportunities, that their encounter might indeed be called a model of knightly art.

Diego Garcia de Paredes, who had been a soldier his whole life, was amazed at the great skill displayed in that conflict, and unable to control himself any longer, had risen; then advancing to the edge of the bluff which overlooked the lists, he watched then with intense eagerness. Seen from afar, as he stood with that gigantic trunk set on two herculean legs, and his arms carelessly hanging down, he seemed a motionless statue; however, those who were near him well knew how disappointed he felt with his situation of a mere spectator, as the contraction of his muscles so perceptible under the close fitting skin of his garment, the clenched fist, and above all the flashing eye, betrayed the emotions of his soul.

Fanfulla, having left Signor Prospero, was galloping over the lists, and seemed not at all governed by those considerations and motives which animated the other champions. He spurred his horse and came upon La Motte with uplifted sword. Ettore saw it, and cried—*avaunt!* but as the command was unheeded, he dashed his horse athwart against that of the Lodigan, and with the butt of his mace bestowed a blow on his breast, which made him rein up abruptly and against his will.

"I am a match for him, and even more," added Ettore in a passion of anger.

Ettore's courtesy towards La Motte won him the praise of all, except Fanfulla, who, breaking out with one of those Italian exclamations which cannot be expressed in writing, rejoined, half joking, half angry:—

"Thy tongue is in thy hands!"

He gave the horse a demivolt, and madly dashing among the adversaries, he broke their ranks, without, however, assailing any one in particular; thus, that momentary lull being broken up, the fighting was resumed more furiously than ever.

From the onset Brancaleone had singled for his antagonist Graiano d'Asti, and the chances had as yet been even. The lances being broken, they fought with swords, and still neither party had any decisive advantage. Brancaleone was perhaps superior to Graiano in strength, and even in dexterity; but the Piedmontese champion was superior to all in knowing the advantage of rapid movement; and those who are acquainted with the art of fencing can value this quality.

The tide of battle flowed equally between the other champions, as either of the parties prevailed. Although the contest had lasted only about one hour and a half, it had, however been so obstinate and fierce, that it was evident that both men and horses needed some rest; and accordingly the judges granted it of common accord. The trumpet sounded the signal, and the kings-at-arms crossed their lances between the combatants and separated them.

A murmur arose among the crowd around the list, not unlike that which we hear in a theatre when the curtain falls after a representation which has riveted the attention of a large audience. The champions retreated to the two extremities and alighted; some removed their helmets to cool their brows and wipe off the perspiration; some finding parts of their armor or of the accoutrements of their horses damaged, contrived to mend them. The steeds shaking their manes, and grinding their jawbones, sought relief from the pain occasioned by the pulling of the bridles. Feeling the burden of the knights no more on their backs, they planted themselves on their feet, and with lowered hands they shook their limbs several times, making the armor ring.

But the venders of fruit and refreshments having fresh lungs, sang out louder and louder the praises of their goods; and the two sponsors, spurring their horses, advanced to greet their champions.

The honor of the day was thus far awarded to the Italians, as one of the opposite party had been made prisoner, and the rest of the French champions had been either wounded or badly used. Among those who had staked on the success of either party, such as stood pledged for the French began to feel considerably damped and dispirited. The good Bayard was too experienced a champion of the lists not to feel that the fortune of the field was likely to be adverse to his party. With a stout countenance, however, and not betraying the least fear, he encouraged them, arranged them in their ranks, and reminded them of the general arts of a contest, how to strike and how to parry.

Concluded to-morrow.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Rudolph Megely vs. Ara Vail, Ellen F. Vail, Christian Wahl, Hiram F. Mather, et al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will, in pursuance of a decree entered in said cause on the 10th day of September, 1859, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a part of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty two (22), in township thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, lying east of the south branch of the Chicago River, and the west line fronting on said river, being that certain parcel of said ground set off in a certain partition suit to the said Michael Bonfield at the February Term of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1852, wherein the said Michael Bonfield, James and Patrick O'Brien were parties, excepting from the above described premises, the north three acres off of said parcel of said land, the said three acres lying directly south of an east and west line, running parallel with the south boundary of said section four chains and ninety-seven links south from said north boundary of said section thirty-two (32) said three acres, being heretofore sold by said Bonfield to R. M. Hough and others, as per deed dated May 12th, 1853, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in book 59 of deeds, page 286, the parcel of land above advertised for sale, containing 3 37-100 acres more or less, as per plat on file in the proceedings in partition in said Cook County Court of Common Pleas aforesaid referred to, or such portion thereof as shall be necessary to make the money due in said decree, interest and costs. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 18th, 1859. oc18-a792-4d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. David T. Carpenter vs. Leon Straus, John G. Shortall and John E. Boyd.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of John E. Boyd, one of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John E. Boyd that David T. Carpenter, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in the said court on the chancery side thereof, on the eighteenth day of August, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John E. Boyd, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago or Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of November, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. R. Smith, Compl't's Sol'r. se18 1t

CITY OF CHICAGO.

City Collectors Office, September 30th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:

Warrant No. 311, South—For grading and paving Haddock Place from Clark street to Lasalle street.

Warrant No. 312, South—For grading, curbing and gravelling Michigan avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.

Warrant No. 313, South—For curbing and gravelling Twelfth street, from the east line of State street to the east curb of Michigan avenue.

Warrant No. 314, South—For extending Indiana avenue from North street, in a straight northerly direction, to the north line of the contemplated eastern terminus of Liberty street, as ordered by the Common Council, March 28th, 1859.

Warrant No. 315, South—For constructing sixty-five Culverts.

Warrant No. 426, West—For grading the south half of North avenue from the north branch of Chicago river to Milwaukee avenue.

Warrant No. 427, West—For grading Harrison street from the South Western plank road west to the city limits.

Warrant No. 428, West—For grading and macadamizing Chicago avenue, from Chicago avenue bridge to the roadway of Milwaukee avenue.

Warrant No. 429, West—For grading Roby street from Madison street to Harrison street.

Warrant No. 430 West—For opening an alley fourteen [14] feet wide, running north and south through block seven [7,] Duncan's Addition to Chicago.

Warrant No. 168, North—For gravelling Kinzie street, from the west curb of North Clark street to Kinzie street bridge.

All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said assessments.
oc1-a588-3td A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

CITY OF CHICAGO, CITY Collector's Office, September 23d, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the following warrants are in my hands for collection:

Warrant No. 129 South—For planking State street from the junction of the planking at Twelfth Street to the Archer Road.

Warrant 173 South—For paving Lake Street from the centre of State Street to the west line of the grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Warrant No. 197 South—For opening an Alley through Block 129 and 130, School Section Addition to Chicago, said alley to be a continuation of the West Alley already opened through Blocks 127 and 128 School Section Addition.

All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said warrants. A. F. C. MUELLER,
se23a510-3td City Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

City Clerk's office, Chicago, October 11, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the City of Chicago have ... [illegible]

... H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the ... Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to assess the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ... [illegible]

Sept. Special Assessments and Commissioners.
Chicago, October 18th, 1859. oc18 a071-4t

Miscellaneous.

POPULAR ESSAY ON THE DISEASES INCIDENT To Trades and Occupations.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the diseases and disorders ... [illegible]

The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the imprudence of those engaged in them, or from both causes. ... [illegible] imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for the neglect of precaution.

Let us look first at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

Copper-smiths, Brass-Founders, Braziers and Pin-Makers,

from their manipulations of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may vary more or less in violence ... [illegible]

Type-Founders, Pewterers, Painters, Plumbers and Glaziers, and Workers in Manufactories of Red Lead,

are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis ... [illegible]

Coach Painters,

or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhoea, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines ... [illegible]

Dyers and Calico Printers

are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and is beats more frequently than usual. One very common symptom is a frequency of stool, not diarrhoea. Enduring some months this may be unattended by pain, and the consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitchings of the face and extremities are less common, but a more dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met it may be followed by a paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the Copper disease, viz:—Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent.

Tinsmiths

are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible, they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of Charcoal in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combatted by the Relief and Regulating Pills.

Paper-stainers and Taxidermists,

occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride of mercury. A foetid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast, frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur together or separately. It is a curious fact that some people engaged in these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the free treatment above, together with the Regulating Pills, the relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

Electrotypers, Glass-stainers, and Card-Enamellers, Manufacturers of Chemicals, Gold and Silver Platers and Gilders,

are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

Printers and Type Founders,

from the constant handling of type metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and wrists, copious stools, cold clammy sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and head. Sometimes, though drinking nothing but water, they feel a continued, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is prompt purging with Radway's Regulating Pills, aided with the Ready Relief as a drink. When the disease has become chronic, the Renovating Resolvent must be used as an adjuvant to the Relief and Pills.

Masons and Bricklayers, Assistants, and more especially Limeburners and Whitewashers,

are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes is permanent. A milk diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the Ready Relief will remove most of these symptoms. The Resolvent being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the Regulating Pills. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which yields soon to a wash made of camphor, gum and water, into which the Ready Relief is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the Regulating Pills will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

Powder Makers

are subject to heart-throbbings and head disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these and the

Makers of Loco-Foco Matches

are liable to a very offensive skin disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches on the back of the thumbs or fore fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching and smarting of the cuticle. In the former case the Regulating Pills will be found sufficient, conjoined with the Relief; in the latter the Resolvent internally, with the Relief applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The Regulating Pills may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.

The effect of the alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

Soap-Boilers,

in colic, convulsions and diarrhoea. The Relief will remove these. Lemonade should be used occasionally as a drink, and oranges or any ripe fruit slightly acid will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

Bleachers and others exposed to Chlorine or other fumes of acids,

are apt to be attacked by pains in throat, stomach or bowels, excessive thirst and uneasiness of abdomen. If the exposure is long continued at one time, the excess of acid intake in the mouth which leaves after the free air is inhaled; but this only occurs from sheer neglect. The symptoms named first give way to the Ready Relief. The acid tone of a slight dose of cold diluted magnesia, from the prejudice of the medicine slightly; but it is not absolutely necessary. The Relief will do its work well without it. The makers of loco-foco matches are sometimes troubled with the above symptoms, caused by the phosphorus which enters into the composition of the tips. A chronic inflammation of the glottis and tonsils is sometimes the result of this—coming on very insidiously, and if not checked extending to the windpipe, and even to the branching air-tubes of the lungs, called by the doctors the bronchia. It then the commencing symptoms have been checked by a gargle made up of equal proportions of the Ready Relief and water.

It will next examine the cases of those who are affected by dust from grinding substances, applied to the lungs, and the diseases specially, with which, indeed, some of the mentioned previously might be classed.

Carpet and other Weavers, Charcoal Dealers, Boiler Makers, Whitesmiths, Locksmiths, Machinists, Farriers and Fur Dealers, Glass Cutters and Setters, Mattress Makers, Tea-packers, Cutlers, File Makers, Lapidaries, Sculptors, Stone-Cutters, Slaters, Carpet Beaters, Grinders and Polishers, Street-Sweepers, and Wool-Pullers,

are subject particularly to bronchial affections and consumption, arising from the floating particles of irritating matter disengaged during the process in which they are engaged, and entering the air-passages. In all such cases Radway's Ready Relief, applied externally over the throat and chest, and the Renovating Resolvent, taken internally, will speedily effect a cure, and remove all traces of incipient consumption.

Hatters

were formerly included in the same position, but the advent of silk has greatly diminished this tendency. A respirator is very necessary as a preventive, and, indeed, as an aid to cure. A silk handkerchief loosely tied over the mouth and nostrils, when directly exposed, is as good as anything. A generous diet, vigorous, out door exercise, and the use of the Ready Relief and Resolvent will soon restore the system to health.

Farmers, Hostlers, Grooms, and all who Handle Hay,

are liable to the distressing, though rarely fatal complaint, asthma. The fumes of shellac produce the same disease, and heavy hatters, and especially those who make rabbit fur, are subject to it. A remedy hours are proverbially long-lived, yet the complaint is by no means bearable. The Ready Relief will mitigate or remove the paroxysms of the disease, and the Renovating Resolvent, taken according to directions, will effect a cure.

Bakers,

from the action of the acid of fermentation on the skin of their hands, and the almost total exclusion of air from the pores by the flour, are subject to a troublesome itch. For this the Renovating Resolvent is a sure remedy, but the Relief, diluted and applied as a wash, will aid in effecting the desired end sooner.

Occupations wherein sudden mental emotions or protracted mental labor forms a part, are not only productive of brain disease, but of a gradual emaciation or softening of the substance of the brain, whose approach may be told by neuralgia, either just below the eye or above the eyebrow. Asthma and consumption, the latter, the parent of piles, fistula, and many other troublesome complaints, are often the result. Hence it is that

Lawyers, Authors, Editors, Teachers, Merchants and Clergymen

are affected so much with neuralgia and costiveness. The treatment in these cases is Radway's Ready Relief—internally and externally—the pain immediately ceases after its application. Radway's Regulating Pills will, in a few hours, restore regularity to the bowels and liver. In certain cases of Neuralgia and other nervous affections, the Resolvent is requisite.

Exposure to heat characterizes some occupations, thus,

Iron Founders, Furnace Tenders, Cooks and Kitchen Maids,

are liable to asthma, costiveness, rheumatism and inflammation of the spleen and liver. Enlargement of the liver is very common among all persons exposed to extreme heat. Hence it is that liver complaints are so common in tropical climates. It need scarcely be said that the liver is a controlling organ and that its derangement involves all the connecting viscera. The derangement of this viscus may be combatted successfully by the proper use of the Relief and Regulating Pills, and, in the spleen disease also, with the Ready Relief applied both externally and internally, is generally found sufficient, though chronic cases, or such as may be confined to a scrofulous habit, will not yield without the Renovating Resolvent, which utterly roots out the disease and restores the system to its normal state.

Stevedores, Longshoremen, Porters, Quarrymen, and all Persons who Lift Great Weights,

are exposed to attacks of pleurisy. The Relief will break the violence of this, and with the Regulating Pills effect a cure.

Boatmen, Deck-hands, Ditchers, Dock Builders, Seafaring Men, Hatters, Physicians, Stage Drivers, Truckmen,

and all exposed to sudden changes of weather, are liable to liver complaints and rheumatic affections, but more especially to spleen disease.

Seamen,

through long abstinence from vegetable diet, are subject to scurvy. The use of Radway's Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent is a sure and safe for this distemper. In all cases of Ship Fever, Small Pox, Cholera, or Yellow Fever, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills are positive preventatives if taken before the attacks, and certain curatives if used after.

Stage Drivers

are liable to suffer from diabetes, for which the Regulating Pills and Resolvent should be used.

Physicians,

who are frequently much exposed, should never be without the Ready Relief, especially in visiting persons sick with contagious diseases. The Relief will cure a cold, and taken previous to the visit, will effectually prevent contagion. The power of the Relief in the matter of contagious diseases is really wonderful. It is a sure preventative of all infection, and in a well known case of Diphtheria, the mouth and Tongue, decreasing, no doubt, upon some contagious virus, yielded so readily to this remedy that ...

Drovers and Cattle Dealers,

throughout the South and West, look upon it as a sovereign and infallible remedy in all such cases. Hence, too,

Boatmen, Planters, or Farmers, Residing in low or Occasionally Overflowed Grounds,

will find the Relief a protection against Fever and Ague, and other malarious diseases.

Printers and Miners,

the former from standing so long at the case, and the latter from their cramped position in the mines, liable, to draft by ... [illegible] Relief and Regulating Pills, unless sufficient to run too long, when the Resolvent may be required.

Butchers

occasionally have lice or grubs ... [illegible] Ready Relief, employed. The swelling should be bathed ...

with the Relief, and the Regulating pills used until the ... [illegible]

Sedentary Occupations,

... [illegible]

Basket-makers, Box and Shoe makers, and Tailors, from their sedentary habits, are subject to piles, dyspepsia, ... [illegible] Regulating Pills and Resolvent, and the treatment of the other ... [illegible]

The complaints of females engaged at various occupations ... [illegible] a sedentary life, are occupied in pursuits which require them to stand or lean over their labor, are subject to similar diseases with those of the opposite sex in like occupation. Thus:

Feather-Dressers, Milliners, Paper-Folders, Paper-Box Makers, Match-Dippers, Seamstresses, etc. ...

are liable to costiveness, piles and general debility. But what they have most to dread is the derangement of those secretions which nature has wisely given them for their health and comfort. They are peculiarly liable to hysteria, ... [illegible] which the Relief and Regulating Pills are confidently prescribed, ... the Resolvent, in addition to the other two remedies ...

Perhaps of all female occupations that of

The Factory Girl

is liable to the most distressing symptoms, more especially when the ventilation of the work room is not perfect. Standing position, monotonous employment, and floating particles continually drawn into the air passages, all combine to ... [illegible]

For the present we draw our remarks to a close. But it does not follow that all occupations should be abandoned ... [illegible]

In truth, if the Ready Relief be kept constantly on hand, and used at the outset of every attack according to directions, it alone will be found enough to avert or combat all the deleterious effects we have named, and may be considered the great shield of all those who otherwise would be exposed to disease and death.

It is not so many years since Radway's Remedies have been introduced, ... [illegible] pathological science upon which they are based is itself comparatively new. The principles of their action are as old as humanity itself, but it remained for modern science to develop and apply them. How sure our faith is ... Radway's Remedies show. The sovereign power of the ... [illegible] they are rapidly superseding all the inert or poisonous drugs whose use and abuse has done so much to bring

"Death into the world, and all our woe."

The price of Radway's Remedies places them within the reach of every human being—the Ready Relief is sold for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; Radway's Pills, 25 cents per box; Resolvent, $1 a bottle.

RADWAY & CO.
Physicians and Chemists,
oc15 b&d&w a662 No. 23 John street, New York.

THE WATCH QUESTION.—

American vs. Foreign Watches.

A CARD.

THE ONLY ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY PROOF OF A GOOD WATCH IS, THAT IT TELLS CORRECTLY AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, THE TRUE TIME OF DAY. All other tests are illusory. If the Watch will not perform equally and with accuracy, it is to no purpose whatever that it is elaborately finished, that curious shapes and patented devices are adopted, that novel escapements and ingenious contrivances for compensation are introduced, or that the whole is covered by a famous name and by a massive and costly case. Hundreds of worthless Watches are beautifully finished and some are exquisitely contrived to run badly and wear out quickly. A great deal of work is most often a great deal of complexity, and all will admit that no amount of mere polish will advantage any piece that is radically malformed or inexactly fitted. It is SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, and such mathematical correctness in the size and shape of every part as the application of machinery to the purpose alone insures, that, with sufficient nicety of finish accomplishes the desired result.

The founders and managers of the American Watch Company at Waltham are determined to make TIME-KEEPERS whether they make money or not. They do not undervalue ornament, but they feel that they cannot overvalue TIME. THIS IS THE MEANING OF THEIR WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT. Thoroughly familiar, by practical experience, with the evils inherent to foreign Watches—evils which all Watch dealers will bear them out in saying, render nearly worthless for all purposes of time-keeping a large majority of foreign Watches—they aim, through the substitution of mechanical science, for the uncertain judgment of the eye and imperfect skill of the hand, to produce an article that shall not only look like a watch but perform the duties of a Watch, adorning it with such a degree of finish as is sufficient, and which, through costliness, will not put it above the reach of any class in the community. And THAT THEY HAVE DONE THIS, AND ARE DOING IT, they confidently appeal to the thousands whose daily coming and going is regulated by Waltham Watches, to say. In every system, even the best, there will be imperfections, and instances of failure doubtless occur in the Waltham manufacture, but in a system which produces Watches which are IDENTICAL rather than SIMILAR, the proportion of such must be reduced to a minimum.

Having achieved this decisive victory, a victory with a reason for it—the American Watch Company is far from being disappointed at the frequent and unscrupulous opposition it meets from many in the importing business. This opposition was to have been expected, and the occasion of it will be apparent to any one who considers the extent of the importer's trade, and its highly profitable character. The Company has no reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of patronage it receives, since it is obliged by the multiplication of orders, largely to increase its force, and to work by night as well as day; but it is not content that any portion of the community should be misled as to the real merit of its Watches. Unfortunately there is no article in common use which people generally so little understand as a Watch, and a man's watchmaker is his only reliance for judgment. So long, therefore, as imported Watches yield a rich profit to the importer, the Company expect a good deal of decrying and disparagement, wise shaking of the head and faint praise.

The Company is gratified to be able to say, however, that there are hundreds in the trade whose supreme interest is not in importation, or in an old stock on hand, who have no national antipathies to an American Watch; who, indeed, from patriotic motives, would rather distribute them, even if they were not twice as sound and honest, and cheap as any other—with whom Waltham Watches may be found. The Company confidently maintains that its Watches will abide the conclusive test of time-keeping, and upon that ground it is content to rest its claims to the general patronage. The public will bear in mind that these Watches are made for reputation, and with the responsibility of perpetual guaranty constantly in view; for, however they may change hands, wherever and whenever they are found faulty, the Company is bound to make them good.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. ROBBINS, or by our predecessors, APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

☞ As these Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single Watches. For the American Watch Company,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

The following gentlemen, among many others, attest the superiority of these Watches as time-keepers:

Dr. J. Marion Sims,	Paul Morphy,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	N. P. Willis,
Cyrus W. Field,	J. H. Wardwell,
Adam W. Spies,	Rev. Dr. Camp,
William H. Carey,	Elisha Robbins,
Gen. G. P. Morris,	James Cruikshank,
Frank Leslie,	J. F. Cleveland,
Prof. W. A. Phelps,	Dr. Abel Stevens,
Hon. N. P. Banks,	Hon. S. S. Randall,
Jas. W. Simonton,	Hon. D. F. Tiemann,
Dr. Jas. O. Noyes,	Abram S Hewett,
Rev. Jas. Floy,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. F. J. Ottarson,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Hon. J. W. Burkley,	Hon. H. H. Van Dyck,
Prof. A. C. Roe,	Hon. Frank Tuthill.

oc14-d2taw&1aaw-3m

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the

ONLY GOOD SAUCE,

And applicable to every variety of Dishes.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester: May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Counterfeits!

In Soup—In gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.

On the Dining Table—Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and substituting a cruet of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England. my27 ly&1p

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.— The highest market price in

Cash Paid for Rags

—AT THE—

RAG WAREHOUSE,

265 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

(Between Franklin and Market Sts.)

W. D. MILLER.

Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Papers, Binders Shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c.
(oc22 a836-3m)

BURNETT'S WARRANTED

PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FOR FLAVORING ICE CREAMS, BLANC MANGE, JELLIES, CUSTARDS, PASTRY, &c.

They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids, which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. For sale by
oc12-a549-1m FENTON & CO., 84 Lake-st.

BUFFALO ROBES.

We have on hand and to arrive,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF BUFFALO ROBES,

Direct from the Traders in the Indian Country, that we can sell very low for cash.

These goods are all of the best description of Indian dressed and whole robes.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.
Hats, Caps and Furs,
oc4-a665-1m 82 Lake, cor. State-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY

Organized July 1, 1859. Office and Manufactory, corner of State and Washington Streets.

... G. SHERMAN | H. WILSON | G. W. PRICKETT ... [illegible]

Corporation Notices.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

City Comptroller's Office, October 11th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the following warrants are in my hands for collection: ... [illegible]

Warrant 516, South—For grading South street from the ... [illegible]

Warrant 517, South—For grading Liberty street ... [illegible]

Warrant 518, South—For extending Springer street, from its ... [illegible]

Warrant 519, South—For filling Ringgold Place from the West line of Douglas Avenue westward 30 ft.; also Douglas Avenue from the North line of Ringgold Place ... [illegible]

Warrant 520, South—For the extension of Palo Alto and ... [illegible] Douglas Avenue to Lake Michigan, 66 feet wide.

Warrant 521, South—For sidewalk on both sides of ... [illegible]

[illegible — list of sidewalk warrants, South Division]

Warrant 401, West—For grading DeKoven street, from the ... [illegible]

[illegible — list of sidewalk warrants, West Division]

Warrant 463, West—For sidewalk on west side of Paulina street, from Chicago avenue to Owen street.

[illegible]

Warrant 167, North—For filling Indiana street in front of block eight, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, so that the same shall correspond to and be of the same width as said Indiana street on each side of said block, and for widening the alley running east and west through the centre of said block so that the same shall be of the uniform width of 15 feet.

Warrant 168, North—For graveling North Clark street from north line of Chicago avenue to north line of North avenue.

Warrant 169, North—For grading, curbing and graveling Rush street, from north line of North Water street to south line of Chicago avenue.

Warrant 170, North—For graveling Michigan street, from the west line of St. Clair street to the north line of planked way of North Water street; also, the same at St. Clair street, from the north line of Michigan street to the roadway of North Water street 20 feet wide.

[illegible — list of sidewalk warrants, North Division, Warrants 171–190]

Warrant 1, North and West—For widening the North Branch of the Chicago River so as to afford a channel of fifty feet on the bottom ... [illegible]

All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said assessments.
oc13-a673-30d A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:

On the west side of N. Wells street, from Kinzie street to Ohio street, in the North Division, sixteen feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade, with curbing.

Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
oc11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the West side of West Madison street, from West Water street to Canal street, in the West Division, sixteen feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade with curbing.

Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
oc14-no -10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the West side of Calumet avenue from Cottage Grove avenue to Harden Place in the South Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.

Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
oc14-a665 -10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 12, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Old street, from the Lake Shore to ... [illegible] feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.

Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
oc14-a666 -10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

[illegible]
oc14-a667 -10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the West side of Prairie avenue from North street to Old street, in the South Division ... [illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859.

[illegible]

oc14-a669 -10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. Dickens Watson vs. James A. Crawford, John N. Dixon, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford, George W. Crawford ... In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James A. Crawford, Perry A. Wilbur, John M. Crawford, Alexander Crawford and George W. Crawford ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Rhodes & Taylor, Compl'ts Sol'rs. oc14-a651-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that ... [illegible]

... David Chicago, October the Seventh, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine.
oc8-a630-td C. J. STOLBRAND, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Charles Cleaver and Mary Cleaver, his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, did on the twenty fourth day of March, A. D. 1856, execute and deliver unto one James McBride, of the City and State of New York, a certain Mortgage Deed ... [illegible]

EDWARD G. THOMPSON,
Assignee of Mortgage.
JAS. McBRIDE.
Hoskin & Peck, Attorneys of Assignee.
Dated this 5th day of October, A. D., 1859. oc7 a676 td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond secured to be paid by a certain mortgage made and executed by Daniel McIlroy to William F. McClenahan dated the first day of August, 1854 ... [illegible]

WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN, Mortgagee.
James Craft, Att'y. oc3-a587-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1859. Peter L. Ferguson, John M. Chaperon, John Grigg, Hugh Elliott, and Hugh McShane, vs. Morton M. McCarver, Henry M. Starr, James W. Grimes, and George E. Pugh ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Goodrich, Thomas & Reeves, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, Circuit Court Cook County. Franz Bock and William Kuhns, vs Frederick Bahr and John E. Thompson. Petition Mechanics' lien. Order of Sale.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Sept. 13, 1859. se13 a679 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J., his wife, of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois ... [illegible]

WILLIAM T. BARRON, Trustee.
Dated at Chicago, September 26, 1859. se27-a567-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1860. Joseph H. Eaton vs. James V. Z. Blaney, Charles B. Blaney ... [illegible]

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Gallup & Hitchcock, Compl'ts Sol'rs. oc15-a... -4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Alfred M. Hoyt, et al., vs. William H. Warder, et al.—For Foreclosure.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery for Cook County, State of Illinois ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 18th, 1859. oc18-a793-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, October 11, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago ... [illegible]

oc11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss. In Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Northern District of Illinois.—Joseph E. Sturdy, Joseph W. Nichols, John Sheppard, F. Bennett, Archibald Thompson and James A. Thompson vs. Charles H. Gunbert, True Woodbury and Warren S. Fowler.

Public Notice is hereby given that I, J. Tilden Moulton, Receiver of the estate and effects of the above named ... [illegible]

J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c.
Chicago Oct. 6th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that whereas William H. Davis and Emma Davis, his wife ... [illegible]

ANDREW HARVIE, Trustee.
Chicago, Sept. 29th, 1859.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss. In Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Northern District of Illinois—In Chancery, Joseph E. Sturdy, Joseph W. Nichols, John Sheppard, F. Bennett, Archibald Thompson and James A. Thompson vs. Charles H. Gunbert, True Woodbury and Warren S. Fowler.

Public Notice is hereby given that I, J. Tilden Moulton, receiver of the estate and effects of the above named ... [illegible]

J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c.
Chicago, September 21, 1859.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, October nineteenth, at the same hour and place.
J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c.
Chicago, October 14th, 1859.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, the 26th of October, at same hour and place.
J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c.
Chicago, October 1st, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery.—Ernst Wiemann vs. William H. Gallup and James Maycroft. Bill to foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order ... I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago ... [illegible]

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 28, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1859. Robert Stewart vs. James Cuddy, In Chancery ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Geo. A. Ingalls, Compl'ts Sol'r. oc3-a... -4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County ss. Superior Court of Chicago. Russel Green and Albert H. Holden, vs Charles McDonnell.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order ... [illegible]

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 27th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that default having been made in the payment of ... [illegible]

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, Sept. 13th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Alfred M. Waterman vs. Abner W. Gray and others. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause ... [illegible]

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 6th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathaniel S. Bouton, of the City of Chicago, by his certain Indenture of Mortgage ... [illegible]

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Assignee of Mortgage.
E. T. Bush, Attorney.

MASTER'S SALE.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S. ... [illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, October 6th, 1859.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Reported Insurrection at Harper's Ferry Confirmed.

Old "Ossawatomie Brown" the Leader of the Mob.

United States Troops and Baltimore Military sent to the Seat of War.

BROWN AND HIS SON AND SEVERAL OTHERS KILLED.

U. S. Troops in Search of the Insurgents.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—The Western train has just arrived. Officers confirm the statement first received. They say the bridge-keeper discovered that the lights on the bridge had been extinguished, and when he went to ascertain the cause, was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. The colored assistant baggage-master on the train was shot and mortally wounded. Conductor Phelps was threatened that the train should not proceed. He waited till after daylight, and was then detained six hours by the mob. He says that the insurrectionists number 200 whites and blacks. They have full possession of the Armory, and are commanded by a man named Anderson, who lately arrived at Harper's Ferry.

The military of Frederick City had been ordered out, and President Buchanan has ordered out the U. S. troops. A special train is now getting ready to convey the troops from this city. The President has also accepted Senik's company of Frederick, and has ordered companies from Old Point Comfort.

Another account by train says that the bridge across the Potomac is filled with insurgents, all armed. Every light in town is extinguished, and the hotels are closed. All the streets are in possession of the mob, and every road and lane leading thereto barricaded and guarded. Men were seen in every quarter armed with muskets and bayonets. They had arrested the citizens and pressed them into service, including many negroes.

When this was done, the United States Arsenal and Government Pay-House, in which there is said to be a large amount of money, and all other public works, were seized by the mob.—Some were of the opinion that the object was entirely one of plunder, to rob the Government of the funds deposited on Saturday at the Pay House.

During the night the mob made demands on the Wager Hotel for provisions and enforced their claim by a body of armed men.

The citizens were in a terrible state of alarm, the insurgents having threatened to burn the town.

STILL LATER.

The following has just been received by telegraph from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry:

The mail agent on the western-bound train has returned to Monocacy, and reports that the train was unable to get through. The town is in possession of the negroes, who arrest every one they can catch and imprison them. The train due here at 3 P. M. could not get through. The agent came down on an empty engine.

The mail train going west, got as far as Sandy Hook. The baggage-master and another party started on foot for the bridge. After passing the bridge, they were taken and imprisoned. They were afterwards taken before the Captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass through the town.

All the eastward bound trains lying west of Harper's Ferry have been seized. The mail train, bound west, has returned to this station.

Washington, Oct. 17—3 P. M.—On the receipt of intelligence from Harper's Ferry, orders were issued for the three companies of marines in the Washington barracks to proceed to the scene of difficulty without delay. Three companies of artillery at Old Point Comfort, and a corps of marines, 93 in number, left in the 3:15 train with two 12 pound howitzers, and a full supply of ammunition. It is reported that they are under orders to force a passage over the bridge to-night at all hazards, and Colonel Faulkner accompanies them.

It is reported, on good authority, that some weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous epistle, stating that about the 15th of October the Abolitionists, negroes and other disaffected persons would make an attempt to seize the Arsenal and hold the place; but the statement was so indefinite and improbable as to cause no fears of such an outbreak.

Baltimore, 4 P. M., Oct. 17.—A train filled with the military, consisting of the Law Grays, City Guards, Shield's Guards and other companies, has just left here for Harper's Ferry. Several representatives of the Press accompany the train.

Six P. M.—A dispatch from Martinsburg, which is situated west of Harper's Ferry, sent via Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has just been received. It confirms the report that the insurrectionists have taken possession of the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and adds that the mob has placed cannon at the bridge and the trains have all been stopped. A body of armed men were getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. Great excitement existed in that vicinity.

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 10 P. M.—The *American's* special reporter telegraphs from Plane No. 4, 45 miles from Baltimore and 31 from Harper's Ferry as follows:

Eight o'clock.—The train consists of 17 cars and 400 troops, under command of Major Reynolds, with the road-master and laborers, to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the wires. Three companies from Frederick City are in advance of the train. Col. Harris, with the U. S. Marines, follows in a special train. We will not reach Harper's Ferry before ten o'clock to-night.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 17, 9 P. M.—Great excitement exists here in consequence of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The Grays are under orders for Harper's Ferry, to start in the morning. Company F, with full ranks, have just left their Armory, expecting to take a special train to-night. This is a new company, wearing a similar uniform to that of the Grays. The Governor left to-night for Washington.

Washington, Oct. 17—10 P. M.—In view of the possibility of the disturbances extending to this vicinity, the Mayors of Washington and Alexandria, have taken precautionary steps for their immediate suppression. The President, through the Mayor of Washington, has ordered a strong detachment of volunteer military to be posted at the National and Company Armories, which was promptly done.

Baltimore, Oct. 18—3, A. M.—Harper's Ferry has been taken possession of by companies from Charlestown and Shepardstown, Va., and Frederick, Md. The rioters are entrenched in the Armory, and hold Mr. Washington and Mr. Lafenfeld prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety. The numbered originally 17 white men and 6 blacks, several of whom were shot. Two men of the Martinsburgh Company were shot dead whilst charging on the Armory. A portion of the insurgents then left here under command of a leader named Cook, who, with a large party of slaves, is supposed to be moving towards Pennsylvania. Allen Evans, one of the insurrectionists, is lying in a dying condition here, having been shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands and Maryland and Virginia would be made free States.

Col. Spriver, of Frederick, has just had an interview with Brown in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed his intention of defending himself to the last. His men are very strongly posted in the Engine House. Cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners. They still hold some sixteen persons prisoners.

Fountain Beckman, a railroad agent, was shot from the Armory. Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, having been shot by the Shepardstown troops in their charge on the bridge. Capt. Cook is second in command of the insurgents. He is said to be posted in the school house, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves. The Armory was taken possession of about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and so quietly was it done that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Brown had been about here, and rented a farm four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters, and Capt. Cook has also lived about here, and at one time taught school. All the other white men are unknown. They are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with Brown in Kansas.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of the Government funds. No attempt was made to pillage the town or insult females. Capt. Brown claims easy terms on account of his moderation.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18, 3 A. M.—The conflict on the bridge was fought mainly by the railroad tonnage men from Martinsburg, led by Capt. Alberts. Evan Dorsey, conductor, was killed, and conductors Bowman and Hallett were wounded. No damage was done to the railroad or bridge by the rioters.

Geo. Turner, a graduate from West Point, one of the most distinguished citizens, was shot yesterday whilst coming into town. He died during the night.

The following is the list of killed among the citizens and soldiers: Fountain Beckham; Haywood, a negro porter at the Railroad station; Joseph Bawley, of Harper's Ferry; Evan Dorsey and G. o. Richardson, of Martinsburgh.

Another rioter, a negro named Louis Leary, who has just died, confessed to the particulars of the plot, which he says was concocted by Brown at a fair held in Ohio two months ago.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, saying that if they are not protected by the soldiers here at present they will hang all they capture.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18—12 M.—The Armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. Shutt approached with a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the Armory. After expostulating for some time, the rioters refused. The marines then advanced and made a charge, endeavoring to break open the door with sledge-hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battering ram and the door gave way.

The rioters fired briskly and shot three of the marines, who exchanged shots through the partly broken door. The marines then forced their way through the break, and, in a few minutes the resistance was at an end. The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the armed militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Capt. Brown and his son were both shot. The latter is dead and the former dying. He lays in the Armory inclosure. He talks freely, and says he is the "Old Ossawattomie Brown," whose feats in Kansas had such wide notice. He says his whole object was to free slaves, and justified his previous actions; says he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and had been murdered in return. J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man shot yesterday was found within the Armory. Brown declares that there was none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him. The prisoners are retained without the Armory enclosure.

LATER.

Harper's Ferry, Noon, Oct. 18.—Soon after storming the Armory four dead bodies of the insurgents, who were shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure. Capt. Brown and his son are dangerously wounded.

The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two unhurt and three who have escaped with the slaves.

On Monday morning, soon after the assault on the Armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be a parting salute from Cook, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage. A company of volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably a thousand armed men congregated here. Reinforcements have been pouring in all night from every portion of the surrounding country.

Harper's Ferry, 1.50 P. M., Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. Lee, that Mr. Ould, the District Attorney for this District will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners, and bring them to trial.

The train is now getting ready to convey troops and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President, at the request of Gov. Wise.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—An eye witness who has returned, describes the scene there as follows:

"The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charleston Guards who crossed the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and reached the building where the insurgents were posted, by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing followed, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here and another arrested. The latter tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him and he partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away and drew his pistols, both of which snapped. He drew his bowie knife and cut away all heavy accoutrements and ran for the river again. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind, when the man turned, threw up his arms, and cried, "Don't shoot." The soldier fired, and the man fell into the water, with his face blown away.

In the pocket of his coat was found a commission to Capt. T. H. Leeman, from the Provisional Government of the United States. The commission was dated October 15, 1859, and signed A. W. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the U. S. A party of five of the insurgents armed with Minnie rifles, and posted in the Armory, were expelled by the Charleston Guards. They all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim was drowned. The other four swam to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops assembled upon both banks.

This drew upon them the muskets of from 200 to 300 men, and not less than 400 shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was shot dead; the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell shot, and was not seen after. The third was badly wounded, and remaining, was taken. The white insurgent wounded and captured died in a few minutes, in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast, arm, and stomach. He declares that there were only 19 whites engaged in the insurrection. For several hours a running and random fire was kept up by the troops against the rioters, several of whom were shot down, while many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing, the women and children ran shrieking in all directions, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took courage and did good service in the way of preparing refreshments and taking care of the wounded. Our informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says the terrific scenes of a battle passed in reality before him.

Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in companies, and the crack of the musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for. Capt. Brown's wounds consist of a sword cut in the forehead and a bayonet wound in the kidneys. It is reported that many of the rioters are secreted in the mountains. A negro named Green, who was conspicuous in the Fugitive Slave Riot at Harrisburg some years since, was aiding the insurgents.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—The following fragment of a letter was found in Capt. Brown's pocket. It is without date. The freight alluded to was doubtless slaves.

Capt. Brown—*Dear Sir:* I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this to take charge of your freight. They have been here now for two weeks and as I have had to superintend the providing for them, it has imposed on me no small task besides, and if not soon taken on some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State it will be a bad termination to your enterprise.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—The Overland Mail with dates to the 26th, arrived last night.

The Pacific Railroad Convention had adopted resolutions favoring the central route, and had appointed a committee to mature plans to be recommended to the Legislature and Congress, and then adjourned to meet in Sacramento City in January.

Judge Terry had been placed under $10,000 bonds.

The schooner Lewis Perry had arrived from the Amoor River with Russian and Asiatic advices to the 12th of August. A small steamer capable of ascending the Amoor River 2,000 miles had been launched at Nicolanski, by a company of Americans, who have the privilege of navigating the river. The Russian officials show the greatest favor to American enterprises, and encourage the immigration of American mechanics.

The bark Melita, of Boston, was lost in the Amoor River on the 22d of June. The vessel and cargo were insured in Boston.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "A project is on foot among the Republicans to exclude Scott and Burch, Congressmen elect, from the House of Representatives, on the ground that the California Legislature neglected to district the State as required by Congress, or to comply with the constitution, which says Representatives shall be elected every two years."

Nearly the entire town of Monte Christo was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. Loss, $92,000.

Another large fire had occurred at Diamond Springs, involving the loss of upwards of $40,000.

More than sixty Pitt River Indians had been killed by a party of citizens of the Pitt River Valley. They design keeping volunteers in the field until the Indians are exterminated.

Business dull. Quotations nominal.

The Virginia Insurrection.

Baltimore, Oct. 18th.—The greatest excitement prevails, nothing is talked of but the insurrection. Gen. Stuart, through Gov. Wise, has communicated an order to General J. W. Watkins of this city to prepare, equip and mount for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon. Gov. Wise passed the Relay House this morning on his way to the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Road, with their wives, arrived at Martinsburgh yesterday, on their way home from their recent excursion to Chicago. The train was, however, detained by the difficulties at Harper's Ferry, but as the track is now uninterrupted, they are on their way to this city and may reach Philadelphia to-night.

Episcopal General Convention.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15.—In the House of Deputies to-day lengthy reports were received from the Committee on Canons and the General Theological Seminary.

The House refused to entertain a resolution fixing a day of adjournment.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Seminary.

The order of the day relating to religious toleration in Cuba, caused a long and able debate. The resolution, which is to memorialize the President to address the Court of Spain on the subject, was finally recommitted.

The House of Bishops have nominated Rev. Jacob L. Clark of Hartford, as Bishop of the Northwest Territory, and Rev. Henry G. Lay of Huntsville, Ala., as Bishop of the South-west.

Later from Brazil.

New York, Oct. 18.—An arrival furnishes Buenos Ayres advices to the 26th ult. News unimportant.

The previous report of the appearance of the Argentine Squadron off Buenos Ayres, and an exchange of shots with a Buenos Ayres steamer is confirmed.

A Montevideo letter states that a forgery of the sixty million bonds had been discovered there, and the forger arrested. He proved to be the captain of a Spanish vessel plying between that port and Rio. The discovery served to unsettle business and create a great run upon the banking house of Senor Mata.

Mr. Henderson, the British Charge d'Affaires to Paraguay, had demanded his passports, in consequence of the Armistead affair not having been satisfactorily adjusted.

From Hayti.

New Orleans, October 18.—An arrival furnishes Jamaica dates to the 1st inst. The Legislature will meet on the 1st November. The Island was healthy and the late disturbances were over.

The Demerara authorities were endeavoring to induce white immigrants from the Barbadoes.

The examination of Col. Anderson, Captain Maury and other fillibusters connected with the recent expedition, has been commenced. No important evidence has yet been elicited.

The weekly report of the Charity Hospital includes fifteen deaths by yellow fever.

Locomotive Explosion—Two Men Killed.

Indianapolis, Oct. 18th.—The locomotive "Madison," with the accommodation freight train going East on the Bellefontaine Road yesterday, blew up near Kilgore Station, killing instantly the engineer, James Wood, and a fireman named Griffis.

Return of the Philadelphia Excursionists.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with their families, left Martinsburg this morning for Baltimore. Travel is now resumed and trains are running regularly.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1859.

The demand for Eastern Exchange continues active, and rates remain unchanged. The banks have demands for all they receive at 1½ ⅌ cent. prem., and on the street 1@1½ ⅌ cent. was freely paid. Currency is in fair supply, and produce paper is promptly discounted. Outside of this, however, the market is very stringent.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1859.

Weekly Review—The Corn and Hog Crop—The advices from the interior of this State, as well as from Indiana and Iowa, all lead to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the damage sustained in Northern Illinois and in some parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, by the early frosts, the crop will be the largest ever gathered in the West. The Hog crop will also be a full average, although much later than last year. In several of the Southern counties, owing to the scarcity of corn, the farmers very generally sold off their stock Hogs, and from that quarter the crop will necessarily be short; but in the Central and Northern counties this policy was not followed to any great extent, and there will be a fair yield.

The weather during the past week has been rainy, and the roads in the country are very much cut up, affecting our receipts of grain materially.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January last, compared with the receipts and shipments up to the same period in 1858:—

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Oct. 15.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, brls	32,511	25,441	466,179	419,662
Wheat, bu	492,026	543,657	5,994,027	8,955,694
Corn, bu	46,172	50,008	4,137,182	8,226,907
Oats, bu	76,049	64,553	1,031,310	1,924,700
Rye, bu	21,474	13,983	169,354	....
Barley, bu	41,378	59,216	338,088	....
Seeds, lbs	210,520	109,612	4,123,334	....
Potatoes, bu	3,647	3,819	178,334	....
Beans, bu	5	....	6,604	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	....	19,758	....
Beef, brls	....	2	2,171	....
Pork, brls	562	450	20,965	....
Lard, lbs	9,200	....	733,149	....
Tallow, lbs	5,581	18,607	3,085,848	....
Cured Meats, lbs	4,873	106,710	5,134,487	....
Sugar, hhds	485	215	12,780	....
Sugar, brls	1,469	356	6,100	....
Molasses, brls	46	173	5,595	....
Coffee, lbs	63,700	4,000	457,5[illegible]	....
Highwines, brls	96	170	15,811	....
Alcohol, brls	160	327	12,467	....
Lead, lbs	336,723	267,970	10,368,339	....
Wool, lbs	28,225	7,731	3,946,698	....
Mill Stuffs, lbs	477,161	326,026	6,154,409	....
Hides, lbs	340,271	168,136	8,264,774	....
Live Hogs, No	2,584	1,297	72,144	....
Dres'd Hogs, No	....	....	26,473	....
Cattle, No	4,686	3,996	56,590	....
Sheep, No	433	173	27,919	....
Peltries, lbs	....	303	129,690	....
Lumber, feet	4,737,761	4,545,500	269,681,009	278,322,677
Shingles, No	1,926,000	2,578,000	138,128,634	100,608,400
Lath, No	658,450	1,333,000	42,455,983	42,892,950
Posts, No	4,070	3,032	375,704	....
Pickets, No	3,050	20,000	452,434	....
Timber, feet	216,000	120,000	3,167,048	....
Fish, bls & hf bls	292	74	26,799	....
Butter, lbs	50,162	30,722	914,835	....
Dried Fruit, lbs	11,927	115	185,207	....
Coal, tons	5,884	10	35,614	....
Wood, cords	3,390	3,290	62,273	....
Staves, No	244,000	225,940	6,359,291	....
Salt, brls	15,902	1,907	183,242	....
Iron, lbs	2,196,000	....	31,877,356	....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO.

	Week ending Oct. 15.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1 1859	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	34,896	24,597	466,295	330,687
Wheat, bu	614,706	429,580	5,110,063	7,968,842
Corn, bu	24,690	60,188	3,370,009	7,257,420
Oats, bu	134,619	46,299	889,126	1,515,484
Rye, bu	13,162	11,900	66,150	....
Barley, bu	38,800	57,180	172,519	51,906
Potatoes, bu	138	271	36,734	....
Seed, lbs	260,049	43,366	3,239,430	....
Br Corn, lbs	265,381	....	[illegible]	....
Beef, brls	12,775	1,574	36,244	....
Pork, brls	110	271	81,266	....
Cut Meats, lbs	7,950	1,760	10,474,306	....
Lard, lbs	5,170	5,330	792,245	....
Tallow, lbs	104,180	[illegible]	1,136,509	....
Grease, lbs	....	....	79,846	....
Horses, no	....	31	1,719	....
D. Hogs, no	....	....	6,028	....
L. Hogs, no	1,470	378	25,840	....
Cattle, no	562	524	25,516	....
Hides, lbs	395,297	26,884	1,580,594	....
Peltries, lbs	7,010	875	56,323	....
Salt, brls	11,356	6,756	151,647	....
H Wines, bbls	197	270	21,271	....
Alcohol, bbls	167	216	2,916	....
Lead, lbs	59,490	19,390	837,699	....
Wool, lbs	8,292	84,546	2,188,891	....
Lumber, ft	4,741,761	4,100,050	190,032,385	198,455,549
Shingles, no	3,149,000	2,505,000	139,629,476	129,855,500
Lath, no	1,673,100	715,000	32,590,913	40,063,436
Timber, ft	21,180	38,395	461,983	....
Posts, no	7,220	11,000	398,336	....
Pickets, no	....	35,000	326,685	....
Staves, no	24,000	4,000	1,311,973	....
Wood, cds	....	....	4,716	....
Iron, lbs	[illegible]	2,771,551	41,737,333	....
Mdse, lbs	16,300,723	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Coal, tons	265	124	8,946	....
Sheep, no	....	....	2,990	....

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15, AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.
By Lake	22	....	....	....	....
I & M Canal	379	35,945	9,807	22,564	2,731
I. C. R. R.	3,273	70,550	14,400	10,575	11,350
G. & C. U.	5,814	185,960	2,357	16,365	9,948
C. B. & Q.	6,453	85,979	8,926	11,8[illegible]	8,637
C. R. I. R. R.	3,616	48,370	4,740	....	5,500
C. A. & St. L.	6,429	15,170	5,275	1,471	1,577
C. & N. W.	1,961	30,459	423	3,731	1,084
C. & Mil.	....	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cen.	....	....	....	....	....
Mich. Sou.	325	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh	160	570	....	....	....
Total	32,511	492,026	46,172	76,049	41,378
Previous week	25,441	543,657	50,008	64,553	59,216
Cor. week 1858	31,883	186,633	123,384	16,947	16,000
Since Jan. 1, '59	466,179	5,994,027	4,137,182	1,031,310	338,088
Same time 1858	419,662	8,955,694	8,226,907	1,924,700	....

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15, WITH THE PORTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES OF EXPORT.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
By Lake to						
Buffalo	9,968	304,165	19,040	123,293	12,500	....
Oswego	....	213,438	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	1,650	29,640	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	4,227	6,590	3,651	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	56,089	....	....	....	36,400
Other Ports	260	....	2,300	....	....	....
By Rail—						
Mich. Cent.	3,482	....	....	1,326	362	....
Mich. Sou.	10,338	2,636	269	....	300	....
Pitt's, FW	4,249	3,800	....	....	300	1,594
Other R. R.	102	....	....	....	....	....
Total	34,896	614,706	24,690	134,619	13,162	38,800
S'ce Jan. 1	466,295	5,110,063	3,370,009	889,126	81,949	172,519
S'me t'e '58	330,687	7,968,842	7,257,420	1,515,484	....	51,906

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
Lake	235	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	374	3,186	643	10,759	1,120	....	....
G. & C. U. RR	1,726	3,750	340	1,770	3,200	272	....
Rock Island RR	1,040	700	245	530	3,300	....	414
Ill. Central RR	1,000	6,000	3,000	18,000	3,200	....	30
B. & Quincy R. R.	1,470	17,400	1,780	1,750	4,000	....	90
Northw'n R. R.	1,090	4,200	330	3,800	1,143	95	54
Chi., A. & St. L.	140	....	....	1,464	....	....	....
Total	6437	33,396	6,027	31,805	7,351	367	592

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
To Buffalo	100	16,000	....	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	20,076	....	....	....	....	....
Total	100	36,076	....	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, feet	1,497,000	Flour, bbls	2,216
Lath, No	127,000	Wheat, bu	30,714
Pickets, No	3,000	Seed, bags	1,000
Wood, cords	223	Lead, pigs	1,500
Coal, tons	2,444	Hay, tons	10
R R Iron, tons	46		
Salt, bbls	11,006		
Apples, bbls	26		
Mdse, tons	37		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.
Flour bbls	374	
Wheat, bu	3,186	
Corn, bu	643	
Oats, bu	10,759	
Rye, bu	260	
Barley, bu	1,120	

The Wheat market to-day opened firm at yesterday's closing figures, and advanced ½@1c on 'Change, with an active market. In the afternoon, however, under an urgent demand by shippers to fill out cargoes, several sales were made at a further advance of ½@1c. Winter Wheat was scarce and firm. About 90,000 bus of all grades changed hands at 98c for No. 1 Red; 84c for No. 2 Red; 80½@81c for No. 1 Spring; 78½@80c for No. 2 Spring; and 75c for Rejected. Flour was rather dull at yesterday's prices. About 800 bbls only changed hands, at $4.15@4.25 for good to choice Spring Extras; and $3.50 for Spring Super. Corn in limited supply, with sales of No. 1 at 31c in store, and Ear Corn at 34c per 75 lbs on track. Oats quiet and a shade lower. Rye steady. Barley 1c lower. Timothy Seed unchanged. Hides dull.

There was a better supply of vessels to-day, and rates of freight were easier. There were very few vessels, however, taken—shippers holding off. The rates were: wheat to Oswego, at 10½c; rye to Buffalo, 6½c.

Albany, Oct. 15.—The sales of wheat are moderate and include 5400 bush Mil Club last evening, at 1.05; to-day 1000 do White Ohio 132 and 350 do White Michigan, 1.36. Nothing of moment doing in corn; car lots of yellow round 1.00c. In oats we have only sales of State in lots to report at 45c. The break on the Erie Canal has driven almost the entire trade of the week in Barley on to Canada East, which has been in free receipt, and to Canada West part to arrive and near at hand; the week's sales are 53,900 bu Canada East, all p. t., except 2000 bu at 79c; 46,200 bush Canada West at 79@82½, including 31,800 bu on p. t., 2500 do Onondaga 71c, 3800 Clinton county, via Lake Champlain, 81c, and 2500 do Winter State at 80c; also today 850 bu Canada West, via Buffalo, 78c, and 450 bu Orleans county, by Railroad, 75c.

Cleveland—Oct. 15.—Wheat—Very little doing this morning. Sales 1 car white on track at $1.18, 1,000 bus red delivered at $1.09. Oats—Sale of one car at 36½c. Rye—Sale of one car at 75c.

Pittsburg—Oct. 15.—Flour—No transactions from first hands to-day. Sales from store, 960 bbls, at $4.60@4.75 for superfine, 5.00 for extra, and 5.25@5.50 for extra family; fancy at 5.62 to 5.75. Wheat—Sales of 450 bu red at depot at 1.08; 360 bus from store at 1.12. Oats—280 bu from first hands at 42 to 45c; 175 bus from store at 45c. Corn—180 bu at 85c.

New York Market.

[Per Telegraph.] New York, Oct. 18, 1859.

Flour—Closed with a declining tendency; sales [illegible] brls Ohio at [illegible].

Grain—Wheat heavy; sales [illegible] at [illegible] for very choice Western white. Corn dull; sales [illegible] mixed at [illegible].

Whisky—Active at [illegible].

Sugars—Quiet, Muscovado [illegible]. Coffee firm and unaltered.

Wool—Advanced ¼ with a moderate business.

Wool—Firm; sales [illegible].

Stocks—Firmer. [illegible] Panama [illegible]; Pacific Mail 71¼; Lac grants [illegible].

Montreal Market.

[By Telegraph.] Montreal, Oct. 18.

Flour—Steady, and in good demand. Sales at [illegible] for superfine; [illegible] for fancy, and [illegible] for extra. Lower grades much wanted, and very scarce.

No wheat offering.

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights—There has been quite an active demand for grain vessels during the week, but they have been rather scarce, and the rates were firm. The engagements during the week were: On the 12th, schrs Condor and Josephine, wheat to Oswego at 10c; a standard vessel (name private), wheat to Port Colborne at 8½c; prop Susquehanna, wheat from Kenosha to Buffalo at 7½c; prop Tonawanda, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c. On the 13th, prop Chicago, corn to Buffalo at 6c; schooners Dispatch and D B Parsons, wheat to Oswego at 10c; schooner Cuyahoga, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c. On the 14th—Schr May City, wheat from Kenosha to Buffalo at 7½c. On the 15th—Prop Neptune and schrs Bay State, Dardanelles, St Andrews, and Curlew, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; schr A J Rich, wheat to Port Colborne at 7c; schr City of Ogdensburg, barley to Oswego at 8c; schrs W S Nelson and Horsey, and bark Adriatic, wheat to Oswego at 10½c. On the 17th there were no vessels chartered. To-day there were more vessels in port and rates were easier. The schr Ocean Wave was engaged to take wheat to Oswego at 10½c, and the C. Y. Richmond, Rye at Buffalo at 6½c. During the week quite a number of vessels have been taken to Port Colborne, with wheat, where it is transported on the Welland Railway and re-shipped to Oswego. The following Canadian vessels were taken schrs Ontario, Queen of the Lakes, Ayre, and Pride of Canada, all with wheat to Port Colborne at 6½c; schr E S Adams, wheat from Waukegan to Port Colborne at 7c. Through Freights—Flour to New York, via steam to Buffalo and thence by rail, at 70c; to New York, via steam and canal, 65c; Flour to Buffalo by steam, 25c; Flour to Montreal, via Collingwood, and thence by rail on Grand Trunk Railway, at 60c. Railroad Rates—Flour to Boston, all rail, 1,00; to New York, 90c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 80c; to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 42c. Fourth class goods, per 100 lbs to New York, 47c; Boston, 52c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42c; to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 20 cents.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 32,511 bbls; shipments, 34,896 bbls. The market during the week has been active and tolerably steady for Spring Extras, which have formed the principal feature of the trade. During the past two days however, the tendency has been rather downward, owing to dull news from Europe, and the increasing stocks in Eastern cities. The shipments during the week have been very large—about 19,000 barrels having been shipped by the three railroads leading east, besides about 16,000 barrels by Lake. Winter Wheat flour however has been quiet, and transactions are very limited. At the close, there is a better inquiry for a few favorite brands of White Winter, the stock of which is running low. Rye Flour has been in better inquiry for the Pittsburgh market, and sales are made at the close at 3.70@3.75 for choice.

To-day the Flour market was rather dull—buyers holding off for a decline. Sales were: 200 bbls "Smith" choice Extra at $4.25 del; 200 bbls "Cook County" and 300 bbls choice Spring Extra at 4.20 del; 62 bbls "Commercial" do at 4.15 del; 160 bbls Spring Super at 3.50.

The sales during the week, day by day, will be found in the following summary table:

Date.	Am't sold bbls.	White Winter.	Red Winter.	Spring Extra.	Spring Super.
12th—	2,100	5.25@—	4.60@—	4.10@4.30	—@—
13th—	500	—@—	4.50@—	4.05@4.25	—@—
14th—	1,900	5.00@—	—@—	4.10@4.25	—@3.75
15th—	2,100	—@—	—@—	3.90@4.40	—@3.50
17th—	2,200	—@—	—@—	3.90@4.20	3.35@3.50
18th—	800	—@—	—@—	4.15@4.25	—@3.50

The following table shows the closing prices of flour and meal:

White Winter Extras	$4.50 @ 5.10
Red	4.12½ @ 4.50
Spring Extras	3.75 @ 4.25
Spring Superfine	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye Flour	3.50 @ 3.70
Corn Meal	18.00 @ 21.00

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 492,026 bu; shipments, 614,706 bush. A falling off in the receipts during the past week, with an active shipping demand for Oswego, Buffalo, and other points, has caused a firm but an unusually steady market for Spring grades, the variation in prices not exceeding 1c. Winter Wheat is very scarce, and prices of No. 1 Red have advanced 4@5c. No. 1 White has been in fair inquiry at $1.04@1.05: but the small quantity arriving limits transactions.

To-day the market opened firm at 78½c and 80½c for No 2 and No 1 Spring; but on 'Change the market advanced to 79c and 81c, at which it was steady and active. The sales of all grades were: Winter—1000 bu No 1 Red at 98c in store; 4000 bu No 2 Red at 84c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 75c in store. Spring—1200 bu No 1 Spring at 80½c in store; 18,000 bu do in lots at 81c in store; 700 bu No 2 Spring at 78½c in store; 55,000 bu do at 79c in store; 4,400 bu do at 80c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected in lots at 75c in store. In the afternoon, the following sales were made to fill out cargoes: 3000 bush No 2 Spring at 81½c in store; 6000 bush do at 80c in store.

The transactions of the week, day by day, will be found in the following table:

Date.	Am't sold.	No 1 white.	No 2 white.	No 1 red.	No 2 red.	No 1 spring.	No 2 spring.
12th	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th	90,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th	80,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th	112,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17th	75,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18th	90,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN—Receipts last week, 46,172 bu; shipments, 24,690 bu. The receipts of corn continue to diminish, and the market is, in consequence, attracting but little attention. Old Corn has advanced 3c; but it is almost entirely out of the market. New Corn has been received to a limited extent, both shelled and in the ear. Of the former, 3000 bush were sold a few days ago for shipment to Buffalo, at 30c per 60 lbs free on board: while the latter has been in demand by lumbermen at 30@34c ⅌ 75 lbs on track.

To-day the transactions were few, as follows: 300 bu No 1 at 31c in store; one car Ear Corn at 36c per 75 lbs delivered; one car do at 34c on track.

OATS—Received last week, 76,049 bu; shipments, 134,619 bu. The market during the week has been quiet under limited receipts. Several parties at the beginning of the week had cargoes to finish out, and till these were shipped, the market was firm, and prices ranged from 31@32c for No 1 in store; but since then the inquiry has been limited, and we have to note a decline of 1c during the week. The transactions of the week were as follows:

On the 12th, 31,000 bushels at 32@32½c for Canal afloat and 31@32c for No 1 in store; on the 13th, 6,000 bu at 31@31½c for No 1 in store; on the 14th, 15,000 bu at 33½c for Canal afloat, 31¼@32c for No 1 in store, and 30c for Rejected; on the 15th, 11,000 bu at 32c for Canal afloat and 31@31½c for No 1 in store: on the 17th, 7,000 bu at 32½c for Canal afloat and 30c for No 1 in store.

To-day the transactions were: 11,600 bu Canal at 32c afloat; 4000 bu No 1 in lots at 30c in store; 500 bu do at 30c on track.

RYE—Receipts last week, 21,474 bu; shipments, 13,162 bu. Notwithstanding an increase of about 8,000 bu in our receipts, owing to a good shipping demand, as well as by distillers (who have to use more small grain, owing to the scarcity of corn,) the market has been active and firm, and an advance of 3c has been established since the date of our last weekly review.

The sales to-day were as follows: 12.0 bu No 1 at 66c in store; 100 bags at 68c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 41,378 bu; shipped, 38,800 bu. There has been a falling off in the receipts of Barley during the week of about 40,000 bu; but the demand has been limited and the market quiet and steady, with no material change in prices. The large amount of Barley being shipped from Canada West to New York, has caused a decrease in the number of buyers here, and only the falling off in the supply has sustained the market. There is a fair demand by city brewers, but they generally buy choice parcels on the track at 2@3c advance on the price of No 1.

To-day the market was lower. Sales were: 4,500 bush No 1 at 57c in store; 1,200 bu No 2 at 50c in store; 100 bags No 1 at 58c on track; 400 bu choice do at 59c on track.

ALCOHOL—Receipts last week, 160 brls; shipments, 167 brls. The market remains steady at 38@39c ⅌ gall, with a fair demand.

BROOM CORN—Shipped last week, 265,381 lbs. The demand continues active, principally for Canada, at 80@115 ⅌ ton for common to good.

BUTTER—Receipts last week, 50,162 lbs. The supply of Butter during the week has greatly increased, and the market for firkin has declined 1@2c. Dairy Butter, however, continues in good demand, and prices are steady at 14@16c. There is a limited shipping inquiry for firkin at 11@13c, and for extra, 14c.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at 50@80c ⅌ bu.

COAL—Receipts last week, 5,884 tons; shipments, 265 tons. The market during the week has been more active, under heavy receipts and an increased inquiry. Several cargoes of Erie and Briarhill were sold afloat at $3.60@3.65; and one cargo of Ormsby at $3.75 afloat. The dealers are selling at the following quotations:—Bituminous—Erie and Briarhill, $4.50@5.00; Chippewa, 4.00; Blossburgh 4.50; Illinois, 2.50. Anthracite—Lackawana, 6.25@6.50; Lehigh, lump, 7.00; Cannel, 8.00.

CANDLES AND SOAP—The market continues quiet The following are the closing quotations:—Candles—Tallow, 11½@12c; Stearine, 14@15c; Star, 17@18½c; Adamantine, 24c. Soap—Family, 5c; Palm, 6c; Extra Family, 6¾c; Erasive, 7@7½c; Castile, 10c; H. B. & Co.'s white, 7c; yellow, 6½c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve in fair demand at 8@9c per lb; Hamburgh, 10@11c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 11@12½c; Jute, 10@10½c; Tarred Rope, 14@15c.

COOPERAGE—The market is quiet. Flour Barrels, 34@35c; Pork Barrels, 80@85c; Beef Tierces, $1.25@1.50; Butter and Lard Kegs, 30@35½c; Staves and Headings for flour barrels, (dressed,) $7.00 per thousand; Green Hoops, $4.50 per thousand.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph, $1.50@1.60 per oz; Morphine, 5.00; Borax, refined, 25@28c; Aloes, 20@40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 35@38c; Cream Tartar, 30@38c; Rhubarb, East India, 1.25; Hyd. Potash, 4.25@4.50; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; Iodine, 5.75; Copperas, 3½@3c; Alum, 4¼@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 13@17; Madder, 14@17; Cochineal, 1.20; Indigo, 75@1.30; Quicksilver, 55c; Opium, 7.25; Annatto, 55@55c per lb; Terra Japonica, 5@5½c per lb; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5½@6c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 2¾c; Sugar Lead, 18@22c; Oxalic Acid, 35@38c per lb; Tartaric Acid, 65@68c; Gum Shellac, 35c per lb.

EGGS—In fair supply, at 10@10½c per doz.

FISH—Receipts by lake last week, 292 packages. The market for Whitefish continues firm. During the week several lots were sold from first hands, at 3.25@3.28, and by jobbers 3.50 for No. 1. The following are the closing quotations: Whitefish—Half barrels, No 1, 3.25@3.50; No 2, 3@3.25. Trout—Half barrels, No 1, 3.00; No 2, 2.75. Mackerel—Gloucester No 1, bbls, 19@20.00; No 2, 18.00; No 3, 11@13.00; Do. half bbls, No 1, 9.50@10.00; No 2, 9.00; No 3, 6.00@7.00. Codfish—Halifax, 4½c; St George, 5c. French, 4½c; Herring—Eastport, 4.75@5.25 per bbl; No 1, 40c per box; Scale, 35c per box.

FRUIT—Apples—The supply is large, with a limited demand and a steady market. Common Green Apples are selling at 1.00@1.25, and good to prime Winter Apples, 1.75@2.25. To-day, 100 bbls good Winter Apples were sold at 2.10. Cranberries—Are scarce and in demand at 10.00 per bbl of three bushels. Dried Fruit—A few lots of common Apples were sold at 5½c, and good at 6@6½c—the market closing at 5½@6c for common to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Market steady with a good demand. The following are the closing rates of the wholesale dealers for lots of ten hogsheads and upwards; New Orleans, good common 6½c; fair to prime, 7@7¾c; Cuba 6@7¾c; Porto Rico 7@7½c; New York Refined White Coffee 9½c; N. Y. Standard crushed, powdered and granulated—common 10¾c; double refined 10½c. Molasses and Syrups—The following are the closing quotations: New Orleans Reboiled 38@40c; N. Y. S. H. Molasses 33@35c; Cuba, in shds, 30@32c; New York Syrups 45@60c; N. Y. Golden 60@65c. Coffee—Rio 11@12½c; Laguayra 12@13½c; Maracaibo 12@12½c; O. G. Java 14½@16c; Mocha 16@17c. Rice 4½@5c; Maccaroni 7½@8½c; Cassia 28.

HOPS—In limited demand at 13@16c.

HAY—During the week Hay has been in active demand and prices have advanced 50@1.00 ⅌ ton. Several deck loads have been shipped to Buffalo and the lumber regions. The following are the quotations of Prairie Hay [illegible] street: New Prairie, loose, 8.00@8.50 ⅌ ton; Timothy, loose, 9.00@10.00 ⅌ ton. Baled Prairie 9.50 ⅌ ton; Baled Timothy 12.00 ⅌ ton.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 96 brls; shipments, 719 brls. The market during the week has been quiet and steady with a fair demand at 22c. To-day 150 brls in two lots were sold at that figure.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 340,271 lbs; shipments, 395,297 lbs. The large stock of Hides in the eastern markets has caused a heavy and dull market, and prices have declined [illegible] we quote as follows: Green 5½c; Green Salted 6½@7c; Dry Salted 9@10c; Dry Flint 12@13½c; Pelts 15@25c.

IRON AND NAILS—Bar Iron 3½c; Iron Rod 3½@4c; Cast Steel 16c; Plow Steel, 7@8c; Nails, assorted, 3½c.

LIQUORS—Pure Spirits, 35c; Pike's Magnolia Whisky [illegible]c; Fabian's "Imperial" do do; Pinet's "Mayflower" do [illegible]; Smith's Otard do [illegible]; "Otard, Dupuy" Brandy 3.10@7.10; A. Seignette do 1.50@5.00. Gin—"Grape Leaf," 1.00; "Clover Leaf" 1.20; "Orange Tree" 90c. Jamaica Rum—4th proof, 1.20@2.00; St. Croix Rum, 3d proof, 80@90c.

LEATHER—The market is quiet and lower. Oak Sole 30@34c ⅌ lb; Spanish middle weights 24@28c; Bridle Leather 34c ⅌ lb; Collar Leather 24 ⅌ dozen; Harness Leather 30c ⅌ lb; Hemlock Sole 20@27c ⅌ lb; Hemlock Kip, 60@80c ⅌ lb; Hemlock Calf 75@85c ⅌ lb; French Kip, 80@1.05 ⅌ lb; French Calf 1.05@1.20 ⅌ lb; Female Calf 28@42 ⅌ dozen; Hemlock Upper at 35.00@42 ⅌ dozen; Oak Upper Leather 36.00@42 ⅌ dozen.

LUMBER, &c.—Receipts last week, 4,737,000 feet lumber, 1,926,000 Shingles; 658,450 pcs Lath. The shipments were 4,741,761 feet lumber; 3,149,000 Shingles; 1,673,100 pcs Lath. Lumber—The market remains quiet and without much of interest to report. Several cargoes of East Shore Lumber were sold during the week at a range of $6.50@6.50 afloat, and one or two cargoes of selected at 7.00. One cargo of choice from Grand Haven was sold at $4.7, 11, 15, and 20, and a cargo at $3.50, 6.50, 10, 15, and 20. The cargoes are mostly sold to the country dealers—city dealers preferring not to increase their stocks at present. The low water in the Illinois River limits shipments by Canal; but during the past week, the shipments amount to 722,500 feet. The Illinois Central Railway takes 1,280,529 feet; the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railway, 1,012,042 feet; the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, 696,000 feet; the Galena Road, 561,650 feet; the Rock Island Railroad, 324,967 feet and the St. Paul and Fond du Lac, 53,620 feet. Shingles—A Shingles are in limited demand at $2.00@2.12½, at which several lots were sold during the week. The stock is fair with a limited demand.

The following are the current prices in the yards, delivered on canal boats or at the depot:

Lumber—First clear	$27.00@	30.00
Second Clear	22.00	25.00
Third Clear	16.00	18.00
Common Boards	7.50	8.50
Stock Boards	8.50	9.50
Square Timber, long lengths	12.00	
short lengths	7.50	8.50
Fencing	8.00	8.50
Short Studs and Joists	8.00	8.50
Clear Flooring, dressed	21.00	
Common	14.00	16.00
undressed	12.00	14.00
Common Siding, dressed	9.00	10.00
Clear	13.00	14.00
Shingles—A 1, shaved	2.50	3.75
A 2,	2.00	2.25
Lath	1.25	
Posts—Common to good ⅌ 100	7.00	8.00

LIVE STOCK—Receipts for the week, 4,686 Cattle, 2,584 Hogs, and 433 Sheep. Shipments, 562 Cattle and 1,470 Hogs. Cattle—The market has been quite active during the week for fat beeves, at from 2½ to 3½c. Common stock has been in less request at a range of 1¼ to 2½c. There is about 200 cattle left over. Hogs—Have been in fair request at from $4 to $4.50. There are none on the market. Sheep—There has been a limited supply with a fair demand for the city trade, at an average price of 3c. The sales at Sherman's to-day were:

62	Cattle, averaging	1221	lbs at	$2.50
16	"	1231		2.50
15	"	1006		2.25
16	"	1061		2.35
18	"	1015		2.40
12	"	[illegible]		2.40
45	"	[illegible]		2.25
50	Hogs	[illegible]		4.30
30		[illegible]		4.30
25		[illegible]		4.00
20		114		4.00
23		160		4.75
18		180		4.30
27		153		4.60
53		158		4.50
58		173		4.30
58		175		4.60
53		214		4.30

MILL STUFFS—Middlings are in good demand by distillers, and sales of coarse to fine were made at $16@20, and for extra $21@22. To-day 4 tons fair were sold at $20 on track. Shorts—In demand at $11@12 per ton. Bran $9 50 @10 per ton. The demand is chiefly for the city.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, common to prime, $3@5.00; Pitch, $4@4.50; Tar, $4@4.50; B N. Oakum, 3½@4½.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Receipts last week, 562 brls pork; 4,873 lbs Cut Meats; 9,200 lbs lard. The shipments were:—12,775 brls beef; 110 brls pork; 7,950 lbs Cut Meats; 5,170 lbs Lard. The Provision market is exceedingly quiet. Beef—The Beef packers are all under full headway, and upwards of 10,000 Cattle thus far have been packed. The product, however, is all going forward, and there is only a retail demand here at $8@9 for Mess, and $9@9.50 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams are also in limited inquiry, and packers are selling at $11@12. India Mess is in demand at $15; but it is chiefly held at $16@17. Pork—There is nothing doing in Pork except to the retail trade at $15 for Mess. The stock here is light, but quite sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. Cut Meats—None offering. Bacon—Scarce and in demand at 10@10½c for Hams, and 8@8½c for Shoulders. The scarcity of Cut Meats along the Mississippi has induced the holders of barrel Pork to smoke the pieces and ship them to New Orleans. Lard—Quiet, with a limited inquiry and a light stock at 11½c.

POTATOES—Receipts last week, 3647 bu; shipments, 138 bu. The market is quiet and steady at 25@35c for common mixed to prime Neshannocks.

POULTRY—Chickens in limited supply, with a fair demand at $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 7@8c per lb; Ducks, 1.50 per doz.

SPIRITS AND OILS—Spirits—Camphene, 55c; Turpentine, 52c; Burning Fluid, 55@60c. Oils—Linseed, 64c; No. 1 Lard, 90c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, 1.60; Neatsfoot, 95c; Tanner, 50c; Shore, 65c; Kerosine, B. O, 1.10; Coal, 1.00; Lubricating, Oil, 70@75c; Seal, 82½c.

SALT—Receipts last week, 15,902 bbls; shipments, 11,356 bbls. The heavy receipts during the week, has thrown several cargoes on the market which were sold afloat at 1.48@1.65 for Fine. Dealers are selling by the car-load, delivered, as follows:—Fine, 1.15; Coarse, 1.40; Dairy, 2.00@3.25.

SALERATUS, ASHES, &c—Ashes, 7c; do Babbits in the cases, 8@10c; Saleratus, 6½@7c.

SEEDS—Timothy—The receipts during the past week have been heavy, and the market is 2@3c lower, than at the date of our last weekly review—closing with sales to-day as follows:—74 bags good at 2.10; 120 bags good to prime at 2.10@2.12½; 160 bags common at 2.05. Clover—Nominal at 5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Receipts last week, 5,581 lbs; shipments 104,180 lbs. The market during the week has been well supplied by city packers, and a decline of ½c has been suffered, closing at 9¾@10c for country; 10c for city (steam); and 10½c for kettle.

WOOL—Receipts last week, 28,225 lbs; shipments, 8,292 lbs. The market is almost without any movement whatever, and nominal at the following quotations:

Fleece—	Common, native	30 @34 c
	Quarter blood	33 @35 c
	Half blood	35 @37 c
	Three-quarter blood	38 @42 c
	Full blood Saxony	46 @48 c
Pulled—	No. 1	20 @25 c
	Superfine	30 @35 c
	Extra	35 @40 c
	Double Extra	40 @42 c

WOOD—Receipts last week, 3,390 cords. The market is firm and active at $3.25 for West shore cargoes and $3.50 for East shore. The supply, however, is almost entirely from the West shore.

Albany Lumber Market, Oct. 15th.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

Shipments are now largely in excess of receipts, and stocks consequently fast reducing. An increased business with the East, we note, as a favorable feature, also the continuance of foreign orders, and a firmer market as a consequence.

The difficulty of carrying through the rules of conducting business adopted by the Albany Lumber Dealers some two years ago, is nothing more than might have been looked for. Such combinations have never been found to answer; and a strict adherence to anything of the kind seems to be impracticable. The trade if anything, will benefit by the doing away of the agreement referred to.

The scarcity of vessels has interrupted shipments to Eastern ports during the past week, and an advance on freights of one or two shillings has been obtained. Owing to the lateness of the season higher rates of freight will no doubt be maintained.

Receipts of hemlock continue very light, and supplies not being equal to the demand, prices are tending upwards. Shingles are also improving and rates firmer than they have been. In our quotations of pine and hard woods, we make no alteration.

Our table of receipts by Canal are to Oct. 15th. The receipts as compared with a corresponding period last year, are for the season 229,420,900 feet against 215,951,000 feet, and for the second week of Oct. 3,333,000 feet against 7,377,000 feet. We quote:

Pine, clear	per M	....	$30.00@33.00
" 4th quality	"	....	20.00@23.00
" select box	"	....	18.00@20.00
" Chemung box	"	....	15.00@17.00
" box	"	....	11.00@14.00
" ½, clear	"	....	26.00@28.00
" 4th quality, ½	"	....	20.00@22.00
" select, ½	"	....	17.00@19.00
" box, ½	"	....	10.00@12.00
" floor plank, good 1¼x11 in	"	....	00.24@00.28
" " 1¼x10 in	"	....	00.20@00.24
" " second quality	"	....	00.19@00.20
" " culls	"	....	00.11@00.16

Milwaukee Lumber Market.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 17.h.]

Receipts for the two past weeks, have been as follows:

	This Week.	Last week.
Lumber, ft	1,159,000	794,000
Shingles	354,000	795,000
Lath	....	120,000

All the cargoes offering have been taken at 6.00@6.50 for Wisconsin and Michigan lumber, at 2.00 for "A" shingles, and 1.75@2.00 for lath. Sales were as follows:

Cargo of schooner Josephine Lawrence, from Muskegon, at 6.00.

Cargo of brig Preble, from Oconto, at 6.50.

Cargo of schr. Guido, from Muskegon, at 6.50.

Cargo of schooner W. W. Brigham, from Oconto, at 6.50.

Cargo of schr. Juniata Patton, from Oconto, at 6.00.

Cargo of brig Sam Hale, from Oconto at 6.00.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Oct. 18.

Prop Michigan, Hopkins, Ogdensburg—37 tons mdze
Brig Alex Mitchell, Hutchinson, Gr Bay—130 m lum
Schr Levant, Connell, Gr River—100 m lum
Schr S Bates, Brown, Muskegon—136 m lum
Schr Circassian, Lee, Buffalo—900 brls salt
Schr S H Lathrop, Collins, Oswego—2500 brls salt
Schr Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Port Burwell—160 m lum, 100 m lath
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego—164 tons RR iron, 1000 brls salt
Schr Storm Spirit, Cleveland, Gr Traverse—130 m lum
Schr J Barber, Nelson, Manistee—90 m lum
Schr Quickstep, Bryber, Bay City—140 m lum
Schr Speed, Ackerman, Muskego—95 m lum, 7 m lath
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier—70 cds wood
Schr New Fashion, Butler, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal
Schr J H Tiffany, Turner, Oswego, 2,200 brls salt, 26 brls apples
Schr Dreadnought, Doggett, Oswego, 2,600 brls salt
Schr Eagle Wing, Coyne, Oswego, 413 tons coal
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber
Schr Summit, Deighan, Cleveland, 331 tons coal, 60 tons stone ware, 15 tons grind stones
Schr St Andrews, Jones, St Andrews, 103 cds wood
Schr Mary Reed, Milwaukee, 55 cds wood
Schr St Paul, Masher, Presque Isle, 365 tons coal
Schr Saxon, Wood, Oswego, 400 tons coal
Schr Granada, McIntire, Oswego, 1,806 brls salt
Schr Eliza Throop, Flood, Grand River, 96 m lumber, 3 m pickets
Schr Genoa, Allen, Muskegon, 135 m lumber
Schr Lookout, Morey, Presque Isle, 350 tons coal
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Two Rivers, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath, 25 cds wood
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, McElligot, Kalamazoo, 40 cds wood
Scow Storm, Howard, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber

CLEARED.

Prop Galena, Stoe, Buffalo, 1,960 brls flour, 1,000 bags seed.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 1,500 pigs lead, 10 tons hay.
Prop Michigan, Hopkins, Ogdensburg, 315 brls flour, 175 bags wheat
Schr S Bates, Green, Muskegon, light
Schr G Barber, Nelson, Manistee, light
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson' Pier, light
Schr Mary, Reid, Milwaukee light
Schr Dardanelles, Busher, Buffalo, 13,844 bu wheat
Schr W H Hinsdale, McElligot, Holland, light
Schr Levant, Connell, White Lake, light
Schr Andrew J Rich, Snell, Buffalo, 13,320 bu wheat
Scow Storm, Howard, White Lake, light

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ARRIVED........October 18, 1859.

Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 1680 bu wheat, 2000 bu oats, 1000 bu barley, 250 bu corn, 90 brls flour.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 3000 bu oats, 120 bu barley.
Geo Bristol, Ottawa, 1000 bu wheat, 600 bu oats.
Ellen, Morris, 911 bu oats, 393 bu corn, 313 bu rye, 338 bu wheat, 37,750 d pipe.
D V Bell, Lockport, 2098 bu oats, 284 brls flour.
P Northrop, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
Oak Hill, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
Lady Franklin, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
E Burnham, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
Penguin, Joliet, 136 tons earth.
Emida, Joliet, 120 tons earth.

CLEARED.

E Burnham, Joliet, light.
Oak Hill, Joliet, light.
A Leach, Joliet, light.
P Northrop, Joliet, light.
Penguin, Joliet, light.

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE. The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend. ROBERT H. FOSS, President. BENJAMIN WOOD, Secretary. my12-6md&w-4398

WHITE COP WASTE FOR Kalsomine.—A large assortment of superior quality by [illegible]. [illegible] & BUTLER, 33 Lake Street.

Insurance.

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO., Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency, Office—No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
AGENTS FOR THE
QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus.......$350,000.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus.......$550,000.
HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus.......$300,000.
my13-ly

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn. Paid up Capital, $181,636,23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis block. oc25-b959

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1810. NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT: Cash Capital and Surplus, May 1, '59. $844,640.87. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. For Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses and contents, Merchandise, Grain, Mills, Manufactories, Farm Dwellings, Utensils, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, and property of all kinds, apply to HUNT & HIGGINSON. Chas. H. Hunt, Geo. M. Higginson. No. 1, Loomis' Block. jy18 d779 6m

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital.......$500,000; Paid up in Cash.......300,000. Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 166 South Water street, Chicago. ja4-b810-1y

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,000. Directors—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. Curtis L. North, General Agent; John A. Nichols, President; Lewis B. Rundell, City Surveyor; E. C. Wilder, Secretary. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. jy3-ly

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN., AUGUST 1st, 1859.

CAPITAL STOCK	$400,000.00
SURPLUS	147,712.36
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$68,000.00
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit	37,483.31
Real estate unencumbered	6,500.00
Loans secured by mortgages of real estate unenc'd	37,150.00
Loans am'y secured by pledge of stocks, bonds, &c.	33,230.00
	$129,440.00

Shares	Stock	Place	Par Val.	M'k't V.
50 shares	U. S. Trust Co's. stock,	New York.	$5,000	$5,750
200 "	Am'n Ex. Bank Stock,	"	20,000	20,800
200 "	Metropol'n	"	20,000	21,800
200 "	Bank of Commerce	"	20,000	20,000
150 "	Continental	"	15,000	15,150
200 "	Merchants' Exchange	"	10,000	10,000
428 "	Mechanics'	"	10,700	12,198
500 "	Phœnix	"	10,000	11,3[illegible]0
100 "	Ocean	"	5,000	4,850
300 "	Farmers & Mechanics,	Hartf'd, Ct.	30,000	34,800
200 "	Phœnix	"	20,000	20,400
200 "	Merch'ts & Manufc'rs	"	20,000	21,000
200 "	Ætna	"	20,000	21,600
175 "	City	"	17,500	20,650
150 "	Mercantile	"	15,000	15,150
110 "	State	"	11,000	13,200
2 "	Hartford	"	2,500	3,350
50 "	Conn. River	"	2,500	3,250
10 "	Hartford County	"	500	500
100 "	Citizens'	Waterbury, Ct.	10,000	10,5[illegible]0
38 "	Waterbury	"	1,900	1,900
4 "	Stafford	Stafford, Ct.	400	412
100 "	Holyoke Wa'r Pow'r,	Holy'e, Mass.	10,000	10,135
20 "	New Britain Water bonds,		10,000	10,600
10 "	Col. Peq. & Ind. R. R. bonds,		1[illegible],000	7,500
	Accumulated interest on loans			730.00
				$547,712.36

LIABILITIES. Losses reported, unadjusted, and not due.......$23,736.61
H. Kellogg, Sec. S. L. Loomis, Pres't.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents. No. 1 Loomis' Building, corner of Clark and Water streets, CHICAGO.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies, and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies, and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 & 33 West Third Street, Cincinnati O: to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western, States may be addressed. au 10-3m

T. L. MILLER, INSURANCE AGENT. Office No. 150 South Water street.
Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00.
Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,313 00.
Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00.
Montauk Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00.
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,381 70.
Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $700,000 00.
T. L. MILLER, Agent. je13-ly

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1859.......$230,251 89. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets. jy14-ly-3785

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 — Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,030,423.80. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.......$1,500,000 00
PAID UP CAPITAL.......1,000,000 00
ASSETS.......2,050,423 80
Bank Stocks—In New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, etc. Par Val. $609,400 00; Mk't Val. $915,344 00
United States Stock and Treasury Notes 207,500 00; 215,126 50
State Stocks—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri 170,000 00; 168,050 00
City Stocks—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City 15,000 00; 116,000 00
Rail Road Stocks—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River 85,700 00; 87,008 00
Mortgage Bonds 82,867 60; 83,059 60
Real Estate—unincumbered 79,163 75
Miscellaneous Items 23,348 77
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands 350,305 15
$2,050,423 80
LIABILITIES. Claims—unadjusted and not due.......$63,342 88
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts. jy13-ly

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap23-ly-d871

STEPHENSON INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREEPORT.
Capital.......$225,442
Cash Balance.......11,712
Amount of Property Insured.......4,285,860
Number of Policies Issued.......7,056
THIS OLD HOME COMPANY Continues to insure the safer classes of property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as any other responsible company. A successful business of over six years has sufficiently verified its prudent and judicious management, and afforded numerous tests of its soundness and strength. Being a mutual as well as a stock company, IT HAS NEVER MADE AN ASSESSMENT UPON ITS PREMIUM NOTES. ☞ Policies issued on either the Stock or Mutual plan.
OFFICERS. DR. CHANCELLOR MARTIN, President. HENRY H. TAYLOR, Vice President. JOHN A. CLARK, Secretary. LOYAL L. MUNN, Treasurer.
Policies issued, and Losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at the Chicago Agency by MILES & WRIGHT, Agents, No. 5 Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark sts., Chicago. Jacob Kent, City Surveyor.

HOMESTEAD Loan Fund Association. Office 53 Clark, corner Randolph st. (Up Stairs.) Chicago.
Directors—Paul Cornell, R. H. Murray, J. D. Paine, L. Jacobus, Isaac A. Poor, D. H. Parks, Joseph G. Drew, C. J. Ward, George Wheeler, Geo. L. Dunlap, G. W. Lawrence, M. J. Davis, J. G. McWilliams, E. J. Bancroft, P. Harris. R. H. MURRAY, President. J. Whitney Jones, Secretary.
The advantages the Loan Fund Association offers over any other moneyed institution are:
1st. As a place of investment. There is not a Savings Institution in our city that pays upon a safer principle, or that pays so large a percentage as the Loan Fund Association are paying. Their popularity and financial standing in the Eastern States, fully attest their selection.
2d. It converts rent into capital by enabling those who will avail themselves of its benefits, to procure a homestead through a loan from the Association, repaid by a small sum monthly, with interest, until the principal is returned, thus making the Association their landlord and knowing that the property is their own...
Books for subscription to the stock are now open, and any information can be obtained by application to the Secretary, at the above office, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., No. 32.......Lake Street.......No. 32. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Nails, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE AND BLOCK TIN. Also—A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, Stove Ornaments, &c. se13-a426-3m

P. W. GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of RAILROAD CARS, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts; Engine and Hand Lathes, Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills Slide Rests, Steam and Water Gauges, Balanced Brass Work. POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC. ☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order. EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. Mark Goods—"GATES & CO." P. W. GATES, E. S. WARNER, T. CHALMERS, A. G. WARNER, D. R. FRASER. April 22, 1859.

LOW WATER DETECTOR, FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. Dependent upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order. Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 238 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West. se4-a339-6m

TINNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, Copper and Metals Generally, FOR THE FALL TRADE. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, 45.......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.......45

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF Hammer Welded Boiler Iron, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES, PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c., FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON. ☞ Works on Lake Shore, near Wason's Car Factory. Office in Oviatt's Block. SAML. L. MATHER, Prest. and Treasurer. jy6 6m d729

TWO THOUSAND BDLS. COMMON English and Charcoal Sheet Iron. 500 Packs Russia and Imitation Russia Sheet Iron. For sale by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., No. 32 Lake street.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZ. CHOPPING Axes, warranted. 50 doz. Carpenter's Adzes and Broad Axes. 1000 doz. Hatchets, for sale low by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., se13-a426-3m No. 32 Lake street.

THREE THOUSAND BOXES TIN-PLATE, for sale low by sep13 a426-3m TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc. se8-ly

LEAD PIPE—300 Rolls assorted sizes. SHEET LEAD. PIG LEAD. se21-a500 3m Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

COPPER!—COPPER!—5 Tons Brazier's Sheet Copper, for sale by WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., se8-a358-3m No. 176 Lake street.

SHEET IRON—3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. 18 to 28. 300 Bundles Russia Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. For sale by WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., se8-a358-3m No. 176 Lake street.

SHEET ZINC—50 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. For sale by se8 a358 3m WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Plumbing.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge, on which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. sala-ly-dc87

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54.......LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.......54 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE. The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Its Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street. my28-ly

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting apparatus generally. Telescopic Rifles, Repairing done in the best manner and with dispatch. ☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. my28-y

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other supplies for a general outfit for the Mines at the Lake at ja22-c73 ly M. EATON & CO.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 53 LA SALLE STREET. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the City Cemetery. ap18 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

RACINE COLLEGE—Racine College, with a large number of Professors than heretofore, affording most efficient educational facilities, is now open for the reception of students. The Grammar School, admitting boys of eight years old and upwards are [illegible] College course, will be opened Nov. 1st. oc8-d-a4m

REMOVAL—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help. No. 171 Washington st., one door east of Wells st. Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will be pleased to see all her friends. Help to be obtained at short notice. P. O. Box 2881. ja19-ly-c663

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement. 1859, takes effect on and after April 25. Great Through Route to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Wheeling, Saratoga, Troy, Burlington, and all the points in Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. 6:00 am. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan Line, daily, Sundays excepted, reaching Toledo at 4:30 pm, connecting at Toledo with the trains reaching Detroit at 8.70 pm, connecting with trains on Great Western R. R. Line. 8:00 am. New York Express (daily except Sunday) via Northern Air Line, reach Toledo at 4:30 pm, and Detroit at 7:15 pm in time to connect with trains on Great Western Railroad Eastward, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. [illegible] interior in Canada. 8:00 pm. New York and Boston Express (daily, Saturdays excepted), via old Michigan road, reaches Toledo at 5:30 am, and Detroit 10:15, connecting with the trains on Great Western R. R. Connection made at Clyde, with Sandusky and [illegible] for all points interior in Southern and Middle Ohio. Direct connection made at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—making as quick time as at any other route. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this line to New York and Boston. All trains for summer are newly fitted with Ventilation and Dusters.

STEAMER CITY OF BUFFALO, A. D. PERKINS, Commander. —AND— WESTERN METROPOLIS, W. T. PEASE, Commander, Form an Evening Line between Cleveland and Buffalo. One of the above magnificent Steamers will leave the C. & T. Railroad Dock, Cleveland, every evening (Sundays excepted), at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the trains from the South and West, making a sure connection at Buffalo, with the morning trains on the New York Central and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, for Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Corning, Elmira, Oswego, New York and Boston. It is useless to speak of the above boats, being already well known to the travelling public as the best appointed first class, commodious and safe. Thus rendering a summer trip to New York or any point east of Buffalo, the most desirable of any that could be planned. Tickets can be had at all Ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office under the Tremont House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. ja18

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Summer Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:— 4:50 am—Detroit Accommodation (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 5:35 pm. 10:05 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Indianapolis 4:50 pm; Cincinnati at 9:40 pm. 8:30 am—Lightning Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Detroit 6:30 pm; Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo, 4:00 am; Albany 4:30 pm; New York 9:30 pm. Boston 11 at night. 8:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(Saturdays excepted)—arrive at Detroit 7:15 am. Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4.50 pm, Albany 4:40 am, New York 9:30 am, Boston 3:30 pm. 8:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Indianapolis at 4:40 am, Cincinnati at 9:40 am, Louisville 4:30 pm. Only one train on Sunday at 8:00 pm. The 8:00 am and 8:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 58 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent. ja23

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 7:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.) 7:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all intermediate towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago depot. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, and at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. DAN'L W. ROSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. my8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 3 A. M. Express. Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 3 P. M. and in New York at 10:20 P. M. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P. M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 6 A. M. and in New York at 3.30 P. M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 11 P. M., New York 4:35 A. M. Six daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets will be found at the Office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ☞ Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the travelling public. Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship via this route. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg; Doyle & Co., Stubenville, O.; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koonts, Alton, Ill.; Murphy & Ware, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The great facilities offered for the protection and speedy transportation of live stock and goods are unsurpassed, with usual privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD. By the Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by rail direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route. Parties attending to their own shipments from the East will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or letters addressed to either of them upon the subject of Freight, will meet with prompt attention. E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia. Magraw & Koons, 80 North street, Baltimore. Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. Leech & Co., 54 Kilby street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja23

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, May 22, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, new Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets. 9:00 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) 9.30 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) ARRIVES. Night Express, 7:08 a. m. Mail and Express, 10:45 p. m. CONNECTIONS. At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east. At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri river, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. ☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Wilmington at 7:30, and Joliet at 9:00 a. m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:55 a. m. Leave Chicago at 5:15 p. m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:45 and Wilmington at 7:30 p. m. A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt. my24

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 16th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows: TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Chicago 9.00 am; Leave Clinton 3.00 pm; Arrive at Cedar Rap. 9.15 pm. Leave Cedar Rapids 5.15 am; Arrive at Clinton 9.20 am; Arrive at Chicago 4.00 pm. NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Chicago 9.00 pm; Leave Clinton 5.00 am; Arrive at Cedar Rap. 9.40 pm. Leave Cedar Rapids 12.00 m; Arrive at Clinton 5.30 pm; Arrive at Chicago 2.00 am. Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Tipton. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Iowa City, Marengo, Newton, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and all points West. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. The shortest and cheapest and most expeditious route from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and the only direct route to the interior of Iowa. ☞ An agent will be found at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, [illegible] all baggage free of charge. M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. jy 26 y

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, July 4th, 1859, trains will leave Chicago as follows: From Wells street Depot 9 a. m. and 10.30 p. m. [illegible] from Central 4.15 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. for Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, St. Paul and intermediate stations; 9.00 a. m. and [illegible] for Rockford, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City; 4.50 p. m. for DeKalb, Elgin, McHenry, Geneva, Lake, etc. No change of cars between Chicago and Dunleith. Sleeping cars on night trains. The pleasantest route to the Northwest. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. Trains for Milwaukee leave daily, Sundays excepted: At 9.00 a. m., stopping at all stations. At 3.15 p. m., stopping at principal stations. Connecting at Milwaukee with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, forming the only all railroad line to La Crosse, and the shortest and quickest route to St. Paul and the Northwest. Waukegan Accommodation train leaves at 5:30 P. M. E. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. This road, now completed from Chicago to Oshkosh, forms a new and direct route to Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Dunleith, Dubuque, Portage, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c., and all points in Northern Central Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., giving passengers a choice of routes from Chicago, via Dunleith, Prairie du Chien, or La Crosse. WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The only direct route to WATERTOWN, FOND DU LAC and OSHKOSH. Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets, West Side, as follows: 9:00 a. m. Day Express; 5:30 p. m. Night Express. Through tickets can be purchased at all the Railroad Ticket Offices on Dearborn street, and at the Passenger Depot, corner West Water and Kinzie streets. oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. PUBLIC NOTICE. The extension of the above Railway to SARNIA, and the completion of the New Line between PORT HURON AND DETROIT on the 7th of November next will form a continuous road under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Me., thus establishing a new and FIRST-CLASS ROUTE between the Western and New England States. The connection formed at Detroit with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroads will enable freight to be sent through from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati with but ONE TRANSHIPMENT, as the completion of the Great Victoria Bridge at Montreal before the close of navigation will prevent any interruption to the traffic. At PORTLAND the Grand Trunk connects with the Railroads leading into BOSTON, also with a First-Class Line of Powerful Steamers, which leave Portland and Boston every evening. The magnificent vessels forming the line of the "MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY" run between Quebec and Liverpool in summer and between Portland and Liverpool during winter, waiting the arrival of the connecting trains of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers and Freight Booked Through, and put on board FREE OF EXPENSE. At Sarnia (opposite Port Huron) the company have built extensive freight warehouses, and on and after the 15th inst. will be prepared to receive four and other rolling freight intended to go eastward by Railway, and store the same for a reasonable time FREE OF CHARGE. An Elevator of large capacity is in course of erection at Sarnia, and will shortly be ready for receiving grain. For further information apply to JAMES WARRACK, Gen. West'n Agent, No. 74 Dearborn street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Genl. Freight Agent, Montreal. H. BAILEY, General Manager, Montreal. General Offices, Montreal, C. E., Oct 10, 1859. oc18a479-3w

WELLAND RAILROAD. This Road is now finished from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, on the line of the Welland Canal, and fully equipped with Rolling Stock. Elevators for grain and convenient docks for rolling freight at each end of the route capable of doing a large business. A line of Steamers run in connection with the road from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Oswego, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Montreal, Portland and Quebec, and from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, with the [illegible].

New York Central Railroad Line, WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, The American Transportation Co., AND THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF PROPELLERS, To and from all the ports on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and also the Southern Michigan Railroad, which enables the Agents of all these lines to make through rates of freight at all times to Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Boston and Montreal as at low figures as any other line. A share of the patronage of the business community is respectfully solicited. WM. H. MERRET, Jr., Managing Director. CYRUS CLARKE, General Agent. a584-a3y-6m

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Sept. 19th, 1859, trains will run as follows: LEAVE RACINE. At 9:45 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., connecting at Clinton with trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Madison and Prairie du Chien—at Freeport with trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South—arriving at Dunleith 6:15 P. M. and 4 A. M. LEAVE FREEPORT. At 10:05 A. M. and 8:20 P. M., on arrival of trains from Dunleith—connecting at Clinton with trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway—arriving at Chicago at 4 P M and 4 A. M. Trains leave Chicago by the Chicago and North Western Railway at 9:10 A. M.—connecting at Clinton with trains East and West, and at 8:10 P.M., connecting with trains for Freeport and Dunleith. ☞ Passengers will be ticketed over this route through to all principal points. Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. ROBERT HARRIS, Sup't. se27 ly

ILLINOIS CENT. RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, as follows: Day Express at 11.30 a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving at St. Louis 2.45 a.m. Cairo at 5.35 a.m. Memphis at 4.30 p. m. Night Express at 11.00 p. m., Saturdays excepted, arriving at Peoria at 7.30 a. m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a. m.; St. Louis at 11.30 p. m. Kankakee Accommodation at 5.00 p. m., Sundays excepted, arriving at Kankakee at 10.30 p. m. On Saturdays a Passenger Car will be run on this train to URBANA. Trains arrive in Chicago at 11.5 a. m., and 9.05 p. m. Elegant sleeping Cars are run on all night trains. Baggage checked through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Joseph. THROUGH TICKETS For sale at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, also at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad Office on Dearborn street, under the Tremont House, and at railroad offices North and East. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 6.40 a. m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.10 p. m. [and further times: 9.00 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m.; 9.40 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 6.40 p.m.] Fare 10 cents each way. Commutation tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the General Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. ja15-y

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, August 8, 1859, Passenger trains will run from Chicago as follows: 8.30 A. M., Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy. 7.45 P. M., Saturdays excepted. 4.30 P. M., Sundays excepted, for Aurora. SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS. On and after SUNDAY, April 17th, 1859, Passenger trains will leave Chicago as follows: 9.00 a.m., Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport. 9.00 p.m., Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine and Washington. 5.10 p.m., Sundays excepted, for Joliet. JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent. jy27

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH, Short Railroad Line. FARE REDUCED. ONLY 13½ HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH. And a direct connection with the Pennsylvania R.R. 21 hours to Philadelphia. 30 hours to New York. On and after April 11, 1859, trains will leave Chicago from the Depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, as follows: 6 & 8 a.m.—Arrives at Toledo, 5:00 p. m., Cleveland 9.30 pm; Pittsburgh, 6.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 4.00 pm. 8.00 p. m.—Arrives at Toledo, 5.00 a. m., Cleveland, 9.15 a. m.; Pittsburgh, 6.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 9.00 a. m. This continuous rail line is 41 miles shorter than the New York Central route, enabling trains to make the above fast and safe connections at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and New York. Baggage checked through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Ask for tickets by Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Through tickets can be procured at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, under the Revere House and at the Depot, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets, Chicago; also at all the principal ticket offices in the West. W. C. LELAND, Gen'l Agent, Cleveland. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Pas. Agent, Chicago. myl8-3416m

Transportation.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line. The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer CIRCASSIAN, CAPT. CAMPBELL, Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Oct. 13th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. PRICE OF PASSAGE—First Class $90; Second Class $75; Third Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding. First Cabin passage to St. Johns.......$35. For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 50 Dearborn street. se19-a391-3m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1859 1859 INCORPORATED 1856. Capital.......$800,000. JNO ALLEN, Jr., President; E. A. ROOT, Secretary; SAM. MORGAN, Vice Prest.; E. L. FURSMAN, Treas. Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season—this Company will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with unsurpassed facilities, both on lakes and canals to and from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and intermediate places, and Harness, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal, or otherwise. The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now so advanced as to ensure to its customers each increased promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo, as to compensate. A Line of first class Screw Steamers will run regularly between Chicago and Buffalo for freight and passengers during the ensuing season; and the undersigned is prepared to make contracts for up and down freight by Steam or Canal, with Agents at Chicago and Buffalo, at the lowest ruling rates. This company run an Express over the New York Central Railroad and Steam on Lake, thereby insuring to their customers the choice of routes too and from New York and the West. AGENTS: Hugh Allen, General Agent, 1 Coenties' Slip, N. Y.; Augustus Cook, [illegible]; Samuel Wilkeson, 8 Astor House Building, New York; S. G. Cheney, 110 Pier, Albany; [illegible], 137 River street, Troy; J. M. Wilder, Cont'g Agent, 10 State street, Boston; Lorenzo Hunt, [illegible]; J. L. Hurd & Co., Hurd's Dock, Detroit. Jos. W. Tuttle, Agent, foot of State street, Chicago. se4-a376 3m

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000. JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President. FRANKLIN LAY, Vice President. JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer. On the opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Merchandise, Produce, &c., from New York, Boston, Albany, and Troy to any of the Western cities, and Flour, Provisions, Produce, &c., from any of the Lake Ports to Tide Water, with as great dispatch and at as low rates as any other responsible line, giving through bills of lading for all property when desired. The Company have a line of EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS to ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at ports at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and Waukegan. Having at Chicago ample facilities and warehouses for property entrusted to their care, which will be under the direction of their Agent, who will give his personal attention to the fulfillment of contracts, adjustment of claims and damages. As our Company have a large line of CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL, and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats, we feel warranted in giving the most ample assurance that they can rely upon GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES than has heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask the public to continue their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us. Office and Docks at Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. ja11-a265-6m CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY [illegible]. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles [illegible]. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK [illegible]. TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO [illegible]

A FOOLISH [illegible]

Owing to the untiring effort[s] [illegible] *Democrat*, Gov. Matteson has [illegible] owing to our description of [illegible] Stebbins bonds, the men engag[ed] [illegible] got frightened and have surre[ndered] [illegible] are happy to have done the S[tate] [illegible] we charge nothing therefor.

Having enjoyed a fortnigh[t] [illegible] "blowing and striking" on [illegible] Wentworth signalizes his ret[urn] [illegible] extraordinary and unblushing [illegible] man in the State has had less [illegible] plishing the results which [illegible] own doing than Wentworth. [illegible] entered into a stipulation to [illegible] before the Chicago *Democrat* [illegible] word in relation to the Canal [illegible] fond copying the Springfield [illegible] paper, which it published as [illegible] specting the surrender of the [illegible] Stebbins bonds, the *Democrat* [illegible] in its power to prevent it. In [illegible] every Democratic paper in the S[tate] [illegible] again and again, that the bond[s] [illegible] be surrendered, that the parti[es] [illegible] were not such fools as to giv[e] [illegible] the State was bound by the a[ct] [illegible] at New York, and that she [illegible] pay the bonds if the holders [illegible] is the manner in which Went[worth] [illegible] Democratic allies sought to [illegible] render of those bonds! The tr[illegible] gladly have joined the latter in [illegible] to the holders of them not to [illegible] render, if that would have p[illegible] and the Democracy wanted to [illegible] Republican State Administr[ation] [illegible] would have bled freely to acco[mplish] [illegible] now that, in spite of their eff[orts] [illegible] the State officers have secured [illegible] Wentworth turns around and [illegible] It would be impossible for [illegible] effrontery to go beyond this.

A Serious Questi[on] [illegible]

We have seen one crazy old [illegible] Ferry frighten Buchanan and W[ise] [illegible] slave breeders of Virginia, [illegible] senses. Suppose this country a[illegible] war with Great Britain, what w[illegible] the "sacred institution?" Sup[pose] [illegible] were to land a few regiments [illegible] free blacks in the South, woul[d] [illegible] slave system explode like a bomb [illegible] when touched by a lighted ma[tch] [illegible] part of wisdom or patriotism [illegible] Democratic party to increase, ext[end] [illegible] alize this dangerous institution [illegible] country?

☞ If the *Times* had placed th[illegible] of the Harper's Ferry outbreak [illegible] per copyright essayist, it would [illegible] finitely more consonant with th[illegible] tory than its attempt to connect [illegible] can party with the transaction [illegible] Brown have ever been heard of [illegible] let the Missouri Compromise alon[e] [illegible] treads upon dangerous ground; [illegible] to say on the subject, the better [illegible] and it is handling a two edged [illegible]

Abraham Lincol[n] [illegible]

On Saturday evening last a [illegible] Republicans of Springfield, heade[d] [illegible] music, called upon Mr. Lincoln [illegible] congratulations upon the result o[f] [illegible] in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa a[illegible] Dr. Jayne, on behalf of the comp[any] [illegible] Mr. Lincoln is a neat and appro[priate] [illegible] in response to which that gentlem[an] [illegible] most brilliant and eloquent sp[eech] [illegible] *State Journal*:

We have not space to give a[illegible] report of Mr. Lincoln's speech. [illegible] tirely unpremeditated, it was in[illegible] one of the ablest we have ever [illegible] river. He set out by alluding [illegible] Judge Douglas and himself fully [illegible] one point as set forth in Doug[las] [illegible] speech, viz: that the fathers of [illegible] ment understood its powers over [illegible] of slavery better than we do now [illegible] ceeded to show that the Democr[acy] [illegible] departed from the old landmarks [illegible] new theory and a different p[illegible] their present rate of progress, [illegible] make slavery a national insti[tution] [illegible] which even the States should [illegible] control. In this the Democracy [illegible] and must be resisted by the Rep[ublicans] [illegible] their position was identical [illegible] slavery question is concerned, [illegible] pied by the founders of the Gove[rnment] [illegible] referred to the recent glorious victo[ries] [illegible] by the Republicans in Ohio and [illegible] as clearly indicative that the good [illegible] of the fathers of the Republic w[illegible] prevail, and become the rule of [illegible] Government. He continued his [illegible] considerable length, and made [illegible] points, which again and again bro[ught] [illegible] crowd.

We have never observed such [illegible] gratification as pervaded the Rep[ublicans] [illegible] of our city. They were wild wi[th] [illegible] and kept up their shouts till a late [illegible] separating with the determinatio[n] [illegible] proaching election, not to be behin[d] [illegible] ren of the other States.

The Fillibuster Movement [illegible] velopment.

The recent reports from New [illegible] Mobile of the preparations of a [illegible] Filibusters for the invasion of N[icaragua] [illegible] though they have been generall[y] [illegible] derive some degree of confirmati[on] [illegible] facts which day by day are [illegible] various quarters to the public [illegible] now learn, from a source entitled to [illegible] when she left this city, a few we[eks] [illegible] Philadelphia actually had on board [illegible] stand of arms, viz: 800 flint [illegible] Minie rifles and percussion mus[kets] [illegible] with 90,000 rounds of ball cartrid[ges] [illegible] percussion caps. We believe that [illegible] now in this city who sold these [illegible] parties interested, and that their [illegible] well as that of the carmen who took [illegible] board the steamer, can be had if [illegible] Philadelphia carried from sight to [illegible] signed to carry the filibusters up [illegible] branch of the San Juan river. Af[ter] [illegible] New Orleans all the other cargo wa[s] [illegible] all the arms, munitions and boats [illegible] board. Yet two searches were [illegible] United States Marshal, his deputies [illegible] lector at New Orleans, without dis[illegible] thing which they regarded as suspi[cious] [illegible] days after the last search, one of [illegible] who sold part of the arms that [illegible] the ship, and who went out on her [illegible] them, left the steamer to return to [illegible] When he left these same arms we[re] [illegible] and in plain view.

The history of the arms thus sh[ipped] [illegible] Philadelphia is not without inte[rest] [illegible] in part, those delivered to [illegible] U. S. N. after the capitulation [illegible] Walker, and found their way to [illegible] Yard at Brooklyn. Others of the [illegible] ly been sold to Walker, but had [illegible] for; they were left in New Orle[ans] [illegible] the same that were lost either to [illegible] ties or the Vigilance Committee [illegible] election riots about a year ag[o] [illegible] subsequently delivered up to the [illegible] authorities, and sent to the Br[ooklyn] [illegible] Yard.

While they were thus in the p[illegible] commanding officer at Brooklyn, [illegible] manded by a person who were [illegible] Walker in Nicaragua, under the au[thority] [illegible] owners thereof. The officer [illegible] fused to comply until he should [illegible] Government at Washington, to wh[illegible] The nature of the reply is not kno[wn] [illegible] known that one was received, and [illegible] were thereupon immediately delive[red] [illegible] *Y. Times*, 15th.

Condition of the New Yor[k] [illegible]

The following is a comparative [illegible] the condition of the Banks of the [illegible] York:

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
Loans	$121,[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]

The statement of bank ave[rages] [illegible] week shows a steady movement [illegible] of these institutions, and [illegible] tant features, is generally [illegible] asmuch as, with slightly [illegible] banks, they have not been able to [illegible] limit of loans, in consequence of [illegible] demand for accommodation among [illegible] ness community. The specie re[serve] [illegible] more favorable than was antici[pated] [illegible] been largely strengthened by [illegible] Philadelphia and the West. The [illegible] Philadelphia still continue. The C[alifornia] [illegible] California treasure puts the sp[ecie] [illegible] about $21,500,000 which will be [illegible] during the week, until Saturday. [illegible] it will be seen, are again incre[asing] [illegible] *T. Times*, 15th.

☞ The trot on Tuesday be[tween] [illegible] and Ingomar for $500, was wo[n] [illegible]